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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## PERSIA AND CHINA.

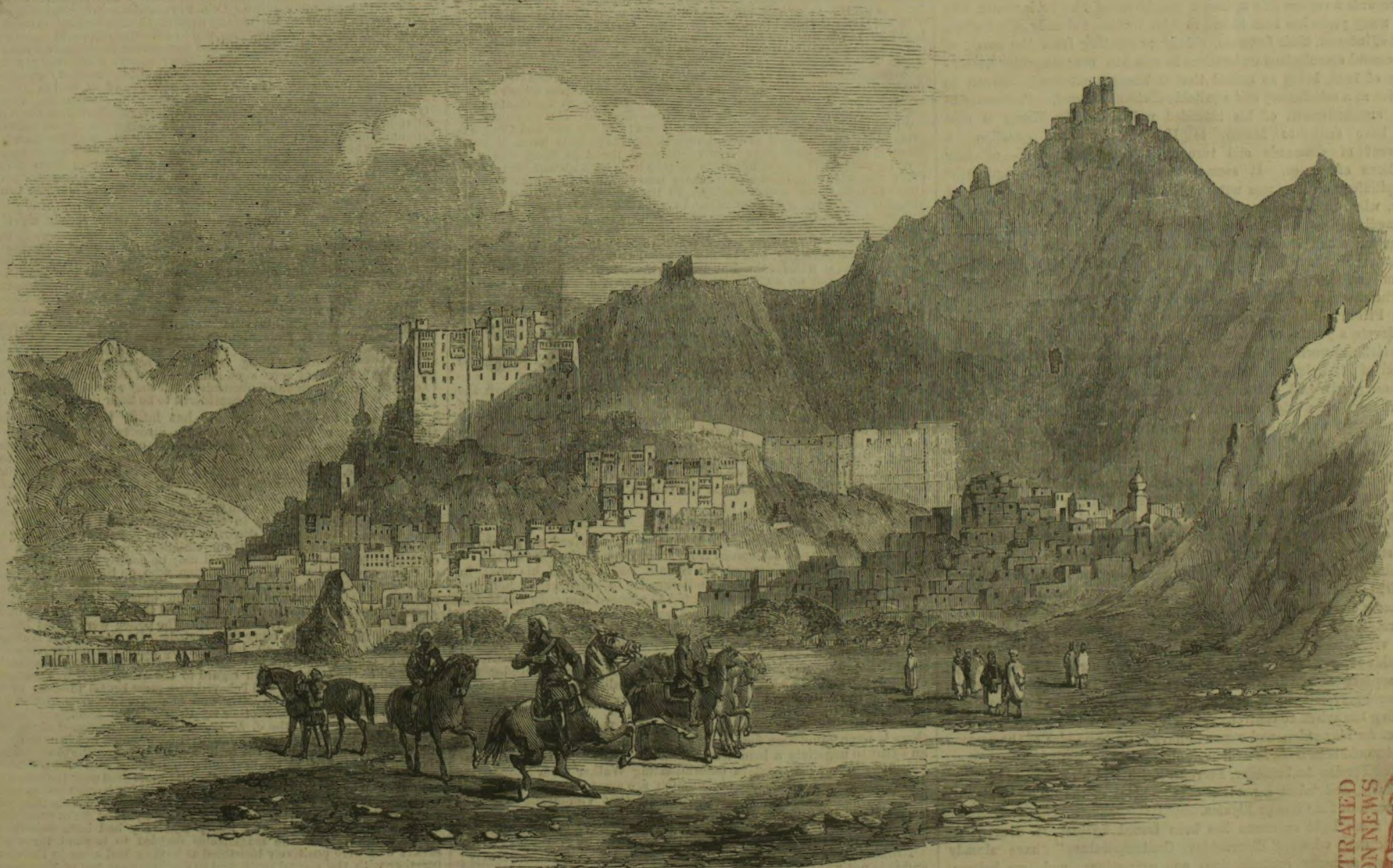
PEACE, or the "simulacrum" of it, once more reigns in Europe; but how long it is to last no one can tell. In the mean time the people of these islands will be thankful for its blessings, present and prospective, although they may not be able to free themselves of the misgiving, or argue with the presentiment, that the social state of the Continent is as full of dangerous combustibles as Etna or Vesuvius; and that the ambition, vanity, obstinacy, or fatuousness of more than one Potentate, or the merest popular accident, may once again let loose the elements of disorder, and undo all the deft handiwork of the Parisian diplomatists.

Yet, whatever may be the future reserved for Europe, it is clear that Great Britain has only shuffled, or been shuffled, out of a war in one quarter of the world, to find herself engaged in two wars in another. Unfortunately, neither of them is likely to be a small one, nor to excite at home an amount of enthusiasm equal to that excited by the more intelligible, palpable, and clearly-understood war against Russia. It has often been made a reproach against the people of this country that they neither cared for, nor comprehended, the politics of Europe. The war just concluded enabled them to refute the disparaging assertion. We fear, however, that the similar reproach levelled at them for ignorance of, and indifference to, the politics of their own great and magnificent empire in Asia has a better foundation; and that Persia, India, and China, and the manner in which they may be severally affected towards this country by the ambitious intrigues of the only other European Power which is recognised in Asia, are but vague ideas to the majority of the British people. A portion of the "upper ten thousand" of Parliamentary and literary life may understand these things. Let us hope that their knowledge may be duly and honestly communicated to the people, and that the real causes and true import of the wars in which the nation suddenly finds

itself engaged with two celebrated empires of the East may be made as clear, patent, and intelligible, as the causes and objects of that great war nearer home which has just been brought to an honourable, if not to a glorious, termination.

The wars of Europe are complicated. No one Power can undertake hostilities against another without alarming the susceptibilities of many nations, and endangering the thrones of many monarchs. In such wars England has no other part to play than to endeavour to maintain the equilibrium of the system—to be the peacemaker of the Continental commonwealth—to throw her moral weight into the scale when rival ambitions contend for the mastery, or the wrongheadedness of a quasi-maniac, like him who wears the crown of the Two Sicilies, endangers the safety of all, and the existence of some, of his neighbours. When England is without allies, she can and does remonstrate with the unjust aggressor, because she has no ambition of her own to gratify, and desires no extension of territory. When she is in alliance with other nations she can and does, when remonstrance has been found ineffectual, try the ulterior might that lies in the sword. But in Asia her position is wholly different. There are no complications in that quarter: she stands face to face with many enemies, and must hold her own against all comers—be they whomsoever they will—or she incurs the risk of expulsion from the greatest, richest, and noblest empire ever possessed by a nation in ancient or modern times. England rules India by the might and terror of her name. To brook insult in Asia is to encourage it. To forgive it in one enemy, is to attract that enemy and another at his back, to renew the aggression. Sharp, short, and decisive must be her behaviour in war if she would retain India. Just, but inflexible, must be her conduct in peace, if she would prevent war and govern the people with advantage to them or to herself. The cherished maxims of European policy do not always apply to the East. The only fit emblem of government in those regions is the sharp sword

in the strong arm—the sword of Nemesis as well as of Bellona. The constitutional and liberty-loving people of England may not, without making some wry faces, resign themselves to be the agents of a despotism in the East; but, unless they are prepared to resign India—and where is the Englishman who would consent to such an unparalleled act of suicide, and which would have no other result than to ruin both England and India, and to make Russia the undisputed mistress both of the East and the West?—they must allow India to be governed on Indian principles, and support the Government in India and at home, in the measures which, after mature consideration, may be deemed necessary for the security of the frontier, for the punishment of native potentates who either break faith, or are instigated in the interest and by the agents of Russia. Of course the British people must be persuaded that the Government is in the right in its quarrels both with Persia and with China before they will give it that steady and hearty support which is worth more than an army in gaining a victory. They must also be persuaded that the Government, with a rightful cause of quarrel, is taking the right means of bringing the quarrel to a speedy and an honourable issue, or they will withhold the support on a secondary point, which they would gladly have accorded on the general principle. We have already expressed our own conviction that the two wars in which we are unluckily engaged at this moment in Asia have been forced upon the country by uncontrollable circumstances and inevitable necessity; that the policy of these wars cannot, and ought not to, be judged by the European standard; that we cannot submit to insult in the East without inviting insult—to outrage without asking for outrage; and that to lose prestige is to lose a power a hundred times stronger to defend us than any army or any navy we have ever yet maintained in those regions. We doubt not that the Government, as soon as Parliament shall have reassembled, will be well able to explain and to



LADAK, THE CAPITAL OF LITTLE THIBET: PARTY OF PUNJAB IRREGULARS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

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defend its whole policy, Chinese and Persian; and will make out such a case as will entitle it to ask and to receive the hearty support both of Parliament and people. But let it, if it would prosper and allow the country to prosper, beware of the almost fatal error committed at the outset of the war against Russia. Let it beware of half measures. Let it not encourage the delusion of rose-water hostilities. Let it not start with the assertion that it will not, in case of need, annex territories, and that it will not inflict the utmost possible amount of damage upon the foe, as long as the foe shall remain in arms and brave the forces that we bring to bear against him. In Asiatic wars we must either beat or be beaten. No diplomacy can interfere in those regions between the victor and the vanquished, and to render nugatory all the painful sacrifices of war. It is enough for England that she does not seek war in the East, and that she accepts it with regret. Let it be enough for her enemies, in braving her power, to find that they have incurred the necessary penalty of punishment. Oriental perfidy, combined as it may be with Russian intrigue, is no match for this great nation, which knows both its rights and its power, and is prepared to maintain both at all hazards.

## LADAK.

THIS strangely-built town is situated in a district which becomes interesting in connection with our war with Persia. Ladak is the capital of Little Tibet, and is almost four miles from the right bank of the Indus, which is here almost fifty yards wide. The town is built at the foot of a hill, on the top of which are the remains of an old fort. It is connected with the town by a ruined wall running along the ridge of the hill, till it reaches a large and conspicuous-looking house belonging to the head man of the place. Beneath, spreading to the right and left, are from three hundred to four hundred houses, all built of stone to a height some ten or twelve feet from the ground, and thence to the top of the house of sunburnt bricks, the latter white-washed. The inhabitants are a strange mixture of Tartars, Afghans, Cashmires, Chinese, and almost every other nation under the sun. There seems to be little or no trade beyond ponies and Yarkand horses. The illustration is from the sketchbook of a Correspondent, who has introduced in the foreground a party of Punjab Irregulars turning out.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS has at last decided on entering into its winter campaign of gaieties—a step long deferred, *pour des raisons*, as they say here, when those reasons are “easier imagined than described.” Still, comparatively few private houses seem to be opened; and, in general, the Court, the Ministères, and the Embassies, chiefly keep up the ball or balls.

The last fête at the Tuileries was marked by (if possible) a greater extravagance than ever in the cost and circumference of the dresses. The Empress's costume no crinoline could possibly have supported, so enormous was the extent, and so solid the substructure. The dress was a petticoat of white tulle, with three skirts *bouillonné*; a tunic of sky-blue velvet, trimmed with tulle puffs and large gold beads; and a head-dress of blue foliage, surmounted by a diamond tiara—all of which, of course, became her Majesty.

The marriage of M. de Morny continues to be one of the chief topics of conversation in the *salons* here. The bride is seventeen, and is very beautiful, says the chronicle, aloud; but it afterwards adds, lowering its tone discreetly, that she holds a very close tie of consanguinity to the Imperial family; that this is quite admitted by the children of the late Emperor, that this was the real motive of the Czar and Czarina's presence at the wedding, and that Alexander accords her an annual pension of 150,000 francs. Further, the chronicle adds—still in the same tone—that the union in question has been the cause of what is expressively denominated a violent *to-do* as regards a certain fair widow, a neighbour of the bridegroom, who for many years has been bound to him by ties, not only of affection, but of interest, their fortunes, chiefly proceeding from the result of successful speculations undertaken in common ever since the Revolution of 1848, being so united that it becomes extremely difficult to arrive at a satisfactory and equitable division thereof. Previously to the announcement of his intended union, M. de Morny is said to have sent to M<sup>de</sup> le H., the lady in question, a present of diamonds and turquoises to the amount of four millions of francs. It seems, however, that this magnificent propitiatory offering was not found sufficient to appease the offended fair, who, on receiving the intelligence of the intended marriage, immediately demanded an interview with the Emperor, and spent an hour and a half in explaining to the Sovereign her wrongs and grievances. We have not learned if they are likely to receive redress from him.

The chief lion of the season is an attaché of the Russian Embassy, the Prince Jousouff, who, possessed of a colossal fortune, proposes to devote a portion of it to astonishing the natives of the “capital of the civilised world.” For this purpose he has taken the magnificent hotel of M. Solomon Rothschild, and, while he and the Princess (whose pearls and diamonds have already dazzled the eyes of all Paris) are on a visit to the Empress Dowager of Russia, it is being fitted up for a series of receptions which—but let us wait till they be given ere we attempt to collect all the superlatives necessary to render justice to so vast a subject.

Of a far different class of interest has been that excited by the trial and condemnation of the assassin Verger. During the whole of the legal proceedings the violence of his words and demeanour, and the impossibility of making him listen to the examinations instead of constantly attacking each speaker, more than once rendered his removal necessary. On hearing his condemnation he burst forth into violent invectives. He never seems to have manifested the slightest remorse or regret for the fearful crime of which he has been the perpetrator, and yet, strange to say—notwithstanding his unruly conduct, his vehemence, and his utter moral blindness—it cannot, properly speaking, be said that he manifests any real signs of insanity; but he appears to have been driven on throughout by a fierce, vindictive, natural perversity and ferocity, which no better or more reasonable feeling has arisen to control. He has demanded to petition the Emperor for his pardon, and seems to have little or no idea of the reasons that would render it accordance unlikely.

The Persian Ambassador, Ferrukh Kahn, and his suite have arrived in Paris, and taken a portion of the hotel of the Comte Jules de Lesseps, in the Champs Elysées.

A fresh legal summons has been issued against M. Eugène de Miracourt, whose “*Biographies Contemporaines*” have already excited so many contradictions and refutations, and, we believe, more than one trial. M. Gustave Planche is this time the plaintiff.

At the church of St. Laurent has just been executed a curious

specimen of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical decoration. It represents a stable, seven metres by three and three quarters in extent. In the centre sits the Virgin, offering the infant Jesus to the homage of the kneeling angels, the shepherds, and the magi: all the figures, which are about a metre and a quarter in height, are painted in vivid colours, relieved with gilding. A variety of birds and beasts are introduced into the group, and the whole is surrounded with a sort of frame of ivy, holly, evergreens, and moss.

The *Presse* has, under its new head, introduced a fresh feature; namely, a “*Weekly Courrier de Paris*,” from the pen of M. Nestor Pécceplan. It is publishing at present a *feuilleton* by Madame George Sand, an Italian story, entitled “*Daniella*.”

A singular discovery has been made by some workmen in levelling the ground in the Rue des Ecoles. This consists of a number of rough-hewn stone coffins, containing the remains of half-pulverised skeletons, and four earthen vases, painted in red, with a rude imitation of flames. These latter were immediately transported to the museum of the Palais de Cluny, and the director of the establishment examined all the remains on the spot, but found neither inscription nor date that could afford any clue to the period to which they belonged. They are evidently, however, of great antiquity.

MM. Félicien David and Louis Paulin propose to hold, on the 1st and 15th February, and 1st, 15th, and 29th March, morning concerts at the Salle d'Erard, for the execution of classical and modern music, from the works of Palestrina and Orlando de Lassus up to those of the first contemporary masters. The French version of the “*Trovatore*,” “*Le Trouvère*,” at the Grand Opera, has had a considerable success, but not one that is at all likely to dethrone the original work; nor are the artists who render it capable of making us for a moment forget its Italian representatives. The Opera is rehearsing a new work by M. Membrée, “*Les Enfants sans souci*,” and an opera in five acts, by MM. St. Georges and Halévy, entitled “*La Magicienne*,” has been accepted. M<sup>mes</sup>. Lauters and Borghi-Mamo are to have the chief rôles therein.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE SWISS AFFAIR.

Baron Manteuffel has stated to the Chambers that the release of the Neufchâtel prisoners has been unconditional (so far as Prussia is concerned). This, he adds, has removed the question of war. The solution of other points must be left to the discussion of the diplomatic conferences with the European Powers.

A letter from Berlin of the 16th says:—

A despatch was received last evening from Berne announcing the release of the prisoners unconditionally, and it has produced great satisfaction. In the interval which will pass between the present moment and that at which conferences will definitively solve the affair of Neufchâtel our journals appear disposed to attack England and Austria with violence, on account of their attitude having of late not been favourable to Prussia. One of our semi-official journals, the *Zeit*, is attacking England, and the *Prussian Correspondence* Austria.

The Prussian Government has lost no time in informing its representatives abroad, by a circular despatch, of its willingness to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the sovereignty question. The despatch is dated the 17th inst., and was sent off that day.

## SARDINIAN PARLIAMENT—THE PIEDMONTESE FOREIGN POLICY.

The *Opinione* of the 16th inst. contains an interesting account of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the foreign policy of the Government. M. Brofferio, the leading Radical deputy, had made a flaming speech on the present state of Italy, in which he expressed great dissatisfaction with the results of the alliance with the Western Powers; to which Count Cavour replied in a speech which is said to have been one of the most effective Parliamentary discourses ever heard in that house. As regards the revolutionary party, he drew a well-marked line between their policy and that of the King of Sardinia:—

It is not we (said Count Cavour) who ever encourage incomplete movements or senseless revolutionary attempts; we understand otherwise the regeneration of the country, and our policy will always be frank and loyal. So long as we are at peace with the Italian States, we shall not have recourse to revolutionary agencies. Before inflaming and carrying out revolutions we shall declare war. As to the lamentable incidents which have occurred at Naples, and of which M. Brofferio reminds us, I repudiate them emphatically, and I protest against them in the interest of Italy (Bravos). Such acts do not belong to the Italian party, but to wretched and mistaken men who deserve our pity. They ought to be stigmatised and condemned by whoever has the honour and the future of Italy at heart. I owe here a sincere confession to the Chamber. In politics I do not believe in prophecies, and I have never made any. Modern history is at hand to teach us that events arise without any provision. To make suppositions is inopportune and ridiculous. Is it wished to know our principles? It is not difficult. Since Victor Emmanuel ascended the throne, the Government has always sought to develop liberty at home, and to advance the highest welfare of Italy abroad. Such are the principles which caused us to participate in the war, which have guided us in the Conference, and to which we shall keep in the future (Bravos). But you exclaim, “Where are the advantages?” Behold them! If the war and the Congress have not produced material results for Italy, they have, at least, given it an immense moral result. Beyond the Alps Italy was very severely judged. I appeal herein to all who have been abroad, and I evidence the unjust opinions of authors who have had sympathies for Italy, such as Byron and Macaulay. To them Italy was a beautiful but unhappy lady, having a barbarous and tyrannical husband, and unable to govern the family. The policy adopted by Piedmont, and the part she has taken in the war and in the councils of Europe, have modified public opinion. I appeal on this point to the Liberal press of France, England, and Germany, and to the opinions of those who have travelled through Europe within the last few months. To-day, with all generous hearts, an Italian or a Sardinian is beyond the Alps an object of esteem and sympathy. He who has faith in brutal force alone may laugh at such a result as a trifling matter; but it will not be so with those who have faith in progress, public opinion, and the force of ideas (Bravos). I know that these brief explanations will not convert the Deputy Brofferio; but they will prove, at least, that our—I would say your—policy has not been barren. In the Congress of Paris seeds have been sown which will be made fruitful by time and the virtues of Italians.

The language and the opinions expressed by Count Cavour from the tribune were precisely those enounced by him at the Congress of Paris; his speech, consequently, has a political bearing, which was not lost on his audience. Count Mamiani likewise delivered a very eloquent speech, which was greatly applauded, in which he enumerated, with great perspicuity, the practical results already obtained during the eight months which have elapsed since the European Powers officially proclaimed that the Italian question is a question of order and of peace.

## AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Europa*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, we have intelligence from New York to the 7th instant.

Mr. Bright, the President of the Senate, had resigned his post, in order that he might proceed to Indianapolis to superintend his own affairs: Mr. Mason had been appointed to succeed him. In the House of Representatives a vain attempt had been made to report a bill increasing the pay of the officers of the army. Mr. Boyce, Democrat, of South Carolina, had given notice of an amendment he intends offering to the Tariff Bill. He proposes that from and after January, 1857, all goods, wares, merchandise, and other products subject under the existing tariff to pay a duty of 20 per cent, shall continue to be admitted at that rate, and that tea and coffee shall be included in the same schedule.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that there is some foundation for a report “that Vanderbilt has dispatched an agent to negotiate a loan with Costa Rica of 500,000 dollars, provided the funds are used in exterminating Walker from Nicaragua. It is understood that the Administration are aware of the movement, and the object of it is to defeat Walker, that Vanderbilt may get possession of steam-boats and other property which formerly belonged to the old Transit Company, for Marcy informed Vanderbilt when he was here that he could take his property wherever he might find it.”

Nothing has yet been done with the Clarendon and Dallas treaty; and it is not unlikely that the discussion of this important document will be reserved for the extra session, which meets soon after the 4th of March. The final fate of the treaty is as doubtful as ever; and, if Walker be still even the nominal master of Nicaragua when the

treaty is up for discussion, there will be a powerful effort on the part of the Southern Senators to defeat it. The adoption of the treaty would kill Walker's military rule entirely, and the South will, therefore, fight for him manfully. In the event, however, of Walker's certain overthrow before the debate on the subject, the treaty would have a good chance of ratification, as it would also of acceptance by the regular and legalised Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The signing of the treaty all round would preserve the Nicaragua Isthmus, and the port of San Juan, from any further hostile demonstrations, inasmuch as the control of the same would be in the hands of England and the United States jointly; and it is not likely that any filibuster movements would be attempted against so powerful a combination.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE MANCHESTER PARTY.**—The annual meeting of the Manchester party is announced for the 29th inst. Neither Mr. Cobden nor Mr. Bright will be present this year; but the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. James Heywood, M.P.; Mr. John Cheetham, M.P.; and Mr. George Hadfield, M.P., have promised to take part in the proceedings. The meeting is announced as one of Free-traders and Friends of Political Progress; and Mr. George Wilson is to preside.

**THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.**—The Government, it is said, is about to issue a commission—at the head of which Mr. Temple is likely to be placed—for the purpose of inquiry into the internal economy, curricula of education, and attendance of the several presidents and professors, and the several rules and regulations which govern each of the Queen's Colleges, with a view to their modification and improvement.

**MEMORIAL OF MR. BROTHERTON, M.P.**—A meeting of the inhabitants of Salford was held on Monday last, at which it was determined to erect a memorial of the late Mr. Brotherton, in the Peel Park, but the nature of it was left for consideration until it was seen what amount of money could be raised. Fourteen gentlemen put down their names for £50 each, and altogether about £1000 was subscribed at the meeting.

**THE WAR AGAINST CHINA AND PERSIA.**—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held in the Music-hall, Birmingham, on Monday night—Mr. Alderman Baldwin in the chair—to take into consideration the present Persian and Chinese wars. Among those present were Mr. Joseph Sturge, and other members of the Peace party. A letter was read from Lord Lyttelton, condemning the war with Persia and the bombardment of the Canton forts. Mr. W. Morgan, who moved the first resolution, deprecating the recent hostilities against China, expressed an opinion that, like the last war against China, they had arisen out of a contraband trade in opium. He reviewed the history and general condition of China, and, after entering into various details to show the injurious effects of the traffic in opium, quoted the official correspondence from the *London Gazette*, and expressed an opinion that we had not a clear ground of quarrel against the Chinese on the present occasion. All the circumstances, he said, proved that the sudden resort to arms could not be justified. The Rev. C. Vence, who seconded the resolution, said that the proceedings of the British fleet had been hurried and precipitate, and that the conflict was as unmanly as it was unjustifiable (Cheers). This resolution, and one condemning the war against Persia, were agreed to, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament founded upon them were adopted.

**WORKING MAN'S INSTITUTION, BECCLES.**—The first anniversary meeting of this institution was celebrated on the evening of Tuesday, the 13th inst. At the general meeting of the members the committee produced their report of the proceedings of the past year, by which it appeared that the receipts had amounted to £87 12s. 11d.; and the expenses to £69 8s. 10d.; leaving a balance in hand of £18 4s. 1d. After electing officers for the present year, &c., a vote of thanks was passed to the Corporation for their munificent annual donation of £20; and to the Mayor (G. Fenn, Esq.), without whose energetic assistance it was unanimously accorded that the institution would never have been established. At the close of the business the members adjourned to the spacious assembly-room, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with festoons of shrubs, flags, and other embellishments. A large party of both sexes and all classes of the inhabitants, including several mechanics and agricultural labourers, was present. In the centre of the room was placed a table covered with specimens of natural history and models of mechanical apparatus. In the course of the evening the Rev. John Flower addressed the meeting; and the Mayor gave a short lecture on the “Food and Nutrition of Plants.” There was also the vocal and instrumental performance of an amateur band, under the excellent superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Corbyn. Refreshments of tea, coffee, sandwiches, &c., were served at intervals; and at eleven o'clock the company separated, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

**FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.**—A movement was lately commenced in Edinburgh, and has since extended to other Scotch towns, having for its objects the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to the proprietors in counties of freeholds yielding a clear rental of 40s. as in England; the conferring on 40s. freeholder within burghs the right to vote in their respective counties; and the extension of the English system of registration to the Scottish counties, for which a bill was introduced last Session, applicable both to burghs and counties, but which, being opposed by the Scotch county members, was then restricted to the burghs. Two public meetings on the subject have been held in Edinburgh, addressed by the Rev. Dr. Begg, a Free Church clergyman, Mr. Duncan McLaren, and other leaders of the movement; and at the last meeting of the Town Council resolutions were carried, without a division, in favour of the objects sought, though several members recorded their dissent from the proposal to introduce freehold burgh votes into the county representation. The movement is promoted chiefly by the “advanced” section of the Liberal party, who, being generally favourable to a large extension of the suffrage, desire to equalise the privileges of the franchise in England and Scotland, as well as ultimately to secure a wider basis of representation. The design has also been very openly expressed that by means of the freehold system the Conservative influence which prevails in about three-fourths of the counties of Scotland should be overbalanced, not by the rural but the burgh freeholders. The change is likewise advocated as an important means of social elevation of the working classes, and a deputation from Birmingham and London is at present on a Scottish tour explaining the operation and results of the freehold land societies established of late years in some of the English midland counties.

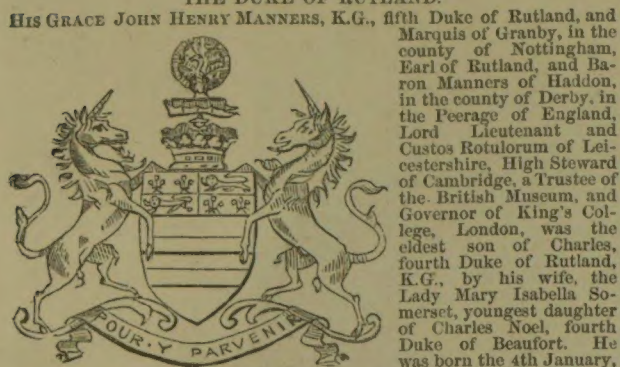
**A STRIKE OF CHORISTERS.**—A strike of a rather novel character occurred the other day in the parish of St. George's, Somersetshire. It appears that the Vicar's lady, by way of inducing some of the children to lend their choral aid in the service of the church, has been in the habit of rewarding their diligence and attention by an annual gift of one shilling each, payable at the commencement of the year. From some circumstance which had transpired, the usual shilling this year was withheld, the result of which was that on Sunday morning five of the youthful choir “struck” their singing. By evening service the number of malcontents was increased to seven, and the church being consequently left almost voiceless, a promise was made that the shilling should be forthcoming. Even then, however, the youthful rebels, practically mindful of some such maxim as “a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,” remained obdurate, until they should be actually put in possession of that which they considered to be their due.

**A SHAMEFUL CASE.**—A case has lately been brought before the magistrates of Birkenhead which in atrocity will almost bear comparison with the doings of the buccaners of old. It appears that the *J. L. Bogart*, an American ship, lying in the Mersey, was about to proceed to Mobile, and required a ship's company. On Sunday last she was all ready for sea, wanting only the necessary number of hands to take her out, when a boat with some sailors was seen passing her. The boat hailed her, and asked if she were the *Robin Hood* (a British vessel), bound for Antigua. The reply was in the affirmative, and the sailors boarded her. The mistake was soon discovered by the seamen, but the officers of the ship refused to part with them, claiming them as their own ship's company. The scene which followed may be readily imagined, as several of the unwilling crew were coloured men, who, on being made acquainted with the ship's destination, immediately saw that a prison, and probably slavery, awaited them on the other side of the Atlantic. They claimed their release; this was refused to them. A fight, which has been designated a mutiny, took place. The police were called in, and a number of the crew were taken into custody. On Tuesday the Birkenhead magistrates commenced an investigation into the disturbance. The charge of mutiny could not be entertained by the Birkenhead authorities; but so far as the evidence with regard to the affray itself was adduced, it appeared that the officers had behaved in a most brutal manner to many of the crew, and that all the latter who took part in the disturbance were men who had shipped for another vessel, the *Robin Hood*, and had been induced to go on board the *J. L. Bogart* by false representations of the second mate, Peter Campbell, who, with 16 of the crew, was in custody in the court. It was elicited, during the further examination of the pilot, that seven shots in all were fired by the first and second mates, and that the latter (P. Campbell) expressed his regret that the first mate fired over the heads of the crew instead of at them, stating also that he had his barrels not missed fire he would have shot every one of them. It also appeared from the evidence of the cabin-boy that the crew were perfectly quiet before the mutiny broke out, though apparently angry that they had been deceived with regard to the vessel. The magistrates decided to remand three of the sailors who were positively identified as having had arms in their hands, together with the second mate, and to discharge the rest of the prisoners. Sir Edward Cust remarked that, so far as the Bench could see, the crew were not the originators of the disturbance, but that they had been deceived with regard to the vessel in which they had shipped. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the boatswain.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.



HIS GRACE JOHN HENRY MANNERS, K.G., fifth Duke of Rutland, and Marquis of Granby, in the county of Nottingham, Earl of Rutland, and Baron Manners of Haddon, in the county of Derby, in the Peerage of England, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Leicestershire, High Steward of Cambridge, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Governor of King's College, London, was the eldest son of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, K.G., by his wife, the Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, youngest daughter of Charles Noel, fourth Duke of Beaufort. He was born the 4th January, 1778; and, when nine years old, succeeded to the family honours and estates on the demise (in Dublin, on the 24th Oct., 1787) of his father, Charles, the fourth Duke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married, the 22nd April, 1799, Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, the grandfather of his Excellency the present Earl; by which lady, who died the 29th Nov., 1825, he had issue three sons and four daughters, viz.—Charles Cecil John, Marquis of Granby, his successor; Lord John Manners, M.P., who is married to Catherine Louisa, only daughter of the late Colonel Marlay, C.B.; Lord George Manners, M.P., who is married to Lady Adeline Matilda Fitzalan Howard, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Norfolk; Lady Elizabeth Frederica, the wife of Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq.; Lady Emmeline Charlotte Elizabeth, the poetess, who died the widow of the Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley in 1855; Lady Katherine Isabella, who was married to Frederick William Earl Jernyn; and the Lady Adeline Elizabeth Gertrude, the wife of her cousin, the Rev. F. I. Norman, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire.

The Duke of Rutland was known to be one of the best landlords in England, and was deservedly popular amongst his numerous tenants. He was for many years a princely patron of the turf, and was ardently attached to the sports of the field. His Grace took no active part in politics. On all important questions arising in the House of Lords he invariably voted with the Conservative party. The Duke, who had been a Knight of the Garter for more than fifty years, and was the senior Knight of that order, died at his seat, Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, on the 20th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Cecil John, Marquis of Granby, M.P. for the county of Leicestershire, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Lincolnshire, now sixth Duke of Rutland, who was born the 6th May, 1815, and who has sat in the House of Commons for Stamford from 1837 till July, 1852, when he was elected for North Leicestershire on the retirement of his uncle, the late General Lord Charles Manners.

[A Portrait of the Duke of Rutland will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for Dec. 9, 1843.]

## SIR HUGH R. HOARE, BART.

SIR HUGH RICHARD HOARE, fourth Baronet, of Stourhead, Wilts, and Lillingstone-Dayrell, Bucks, who was the son of Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, the third Baronet, by his wife Maria Palmer, daughter of Arthur Acland, Esq., of Fairfield, and was the nephew of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., the second Baronet, the celebrated antiquary, and author of the "History of Ancient and Modern Wiltshire," was born the 27th November, 1787, and married, the 23rd of April, 1819, Ann, daughter of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, of Shardeloes, Bucks. He succeeded, as fourth Baronet, on the demise of his father, the 18th August, 1841. His own death occurred at his seat, Stourhead, in Wiltshire, on the 10th inst., and, as he had no issue, the Baronetcy passes to his nephew, Henry Ainslie Hoare, of Wavendon House, Bucks, now the fifth Baronet, who married, the 15th April, 1845, Augusta Frances, second daughter of the late Sir East George Clayton East, Bart., and has issue. The family of Hoare, Baronets of Stourhead, springs from Sir Richard Hoare, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1713, through his third son, Henry Hoare, Esq., who founded the famous and still flourishing banking-house in Fleet-street. The family has now for a century and a half been continually eminent in business, has also distinguished itself in literature and in many public ways, and is further remarkable for the numerous matrimonial alliances it has formed with the titled aristocracy.

## REAR-ADMIRAL ROGERS.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT HENLEY ROGERS was born in August, 1783, at Blachford House, near Cornwood, Devon. He was the third son of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart., M.P. for and Recorder of Plymouth, by his wife, Jane, daughter of John Lillier, Esq., a naval officer at Gibraltar, and was grandson of Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., Captain R.N., Commissioner of the Dockyard at Plymouth, and Recorder of that borough, who married the widow of Vice-Admiral Durrell, and died in 1772. Admiral Rogers was also brother of the late Sir John Leman Rogers, Bart., and of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart., Chief Inspector of the Audit Office, Somerset House; and of Lieut.-General Wm. Cooper Rogers, late of the 2nd Dragoon Guards; and was uncle of the present Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., one of the Commissioners of Emigration. The gallant Admiral entered the Royal Navy in the spring of 1796, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Concorde*, 36, Capt. Anthony Hunt, and was in constant service during the succeeding years of the French war. On the 17th June, 1809, he went as Senior Lieutenant on board the *Wain*, 38, Captain Charles Malcolm; and for his conduct in this ship, in the Channel and on the north coast of Spain, he was promoted, on the 1st of February, 1812, to the rank of Commander. His last appointment was to the *Dover* troop-ship, the command of which he retained from the 30th July, 1814, until the 6th August, 1816. During the long period of his active employment, Rogers, besides visiting the West Indies and Baltic, accompanied the expedition against New Orleans, where he fought on shore in the breaching-batteries, and in command of a body of seamen, and was particularly noticed for his exertions by Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge. He attained the rank of Captain the 2nd September, 1816, and accepted the retirement 1st October, 1846. On the 11th June, 1851, he was placed on the list of Retired Rear-Admirals. He died at his residence, Citadel-road, Plymouth, on the 8th inst. He was never married.

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL EVANS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DAKES FITZHERBERT EVANS was the son of the late Admiral Andrew F. Evans. He entered the military service of the East India Company at the usual early age, in 1825, and was posted to the 16th N.I. (Grenadiers), in which regiment he served several years as Adjutant. In the Afghan campaign he accompanied Major-General Nott's force from Candahar to Cabool, and was present at the second capture of the Fort of Ghuznee, in 1842, when he commanded his regiment, and for this he obtained the medal and rank of Brevet Major. On the breaking out of the Sikh war he was with his regiment at the battle of Sohraon, in 1846, for which he got another medal. During several years Brigadier-General Evans held a staff appointment, on the nomination of Lord Ellenborough, in the East India Company's staffs at Hauppur and Kharunta-Dhee. On his return to England he volunteered his aid in the Russian war, and was in 1855 appointed to a brigade of the Turkish Contingent, under General Vivian. Brigadier-General Evans, who on all occasions showed himself to be an able and indefatigable officer, died at Clifton, on the 26th ult.

## COMMANDER HALL.

COMMANDER HENRY JOHN HALL, who died at Blackheath-terrace, on the 4th instant, was the second and last surviving son of the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Allou, N.B., by his wife, Frances Estcourt, daughter of Richard Creswell, Esq., of Alnwick, Northumberland. His eldest brother, William Joseph Osborne Hall, an officer of engineers, E.I.C.S., died from over-fatigue at the storming of Nagpore, in the year 1817. John Henry Hall entered the Royal Navy in 1805, on board the *Majestic*, 74, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Macnamara Russell, in the North Sea and Baltic, and assisted at the capture of Helsingland, in 1807, when he was selected as Aide-de-Camp to the Admiral. From the period of his quitting the *Majestic* until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant (the 21st March, 1812), he was constantly and meritoriously engaged on various stations. At the breaking out of the late war with Russia, he was selected on account of his nautical skill and mercantile abilities to be official arbitrator to the London agents of the French Minister of War, Messrs. Pastrie (Brothers), in settling the claims of owners of British and American ships in the French Transport Service. Commander Hall had retired in 1854, under the Order of Council of 1836. He leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Henry John Hall, is married to Rosa, third daughter of John Ledger, Esq., of Shooter's-hill, a magistrate for the county of Surrey.

## LIEUTENANT MAUDE.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS FRANCIS MAUDE, of the 15th Hussars, who, to the great grief of his family and friends, died on the 10th instant, of

gastric fever, after a short illness, at his father's Deanery House, Clogher, was in his 28th year, and was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Dean Maude, by his wife, Mary Elizabeth Martha, eldest daughter of the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie. Lieut. Maude was also first cousin of the present Viscount Hawarden.

**WILLS.**—The will of the Most Noble George Ferrars, Marquis Townshend and Earl of Leicester, and that of the Right Hon. Lady Julia Stafford, have just been proved in London. The personal estate of Lewis Levy, Esq., of Tavistock-square, was sworn upon £250,000; W. Stark, Esq., of Cockspur-street, £90,000; J. A. Paris, M.D., of Dover-street, Piccadilly, £10,000; Miss S. A. Miller, of Southampton, £35,000; John Hewitson, Esq., of Woburn-square, £35,000 who has bequeathed to St. Pancras Female School £100, London Hospital £100, King's College Hospital £100.

## THE MURDER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

Vergier appeared before the Court of Assize of Paris on Saturday to take his trial for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris. On the table of the court were deposited the *pieces de conviction*—namely, the sacerdotal ornaments worn by the Archbishop at the moment. The stole, the surplice, the cope, the soutane displayed the rent made by the knife of the assassin, and were covered over and stiff with blood. The blade of the knife was also bloodstained for more than half its length. It is a formidable weapon—a Catalan knife, about eighteen inches long, with a blade of about ten inches, and an inch and a half wide. The view of these objects produced a thrill of horror in the crowd.

The prisoner was brought into court at twenty minutes to ten o'clock. He is thirty years of age, but looks younger. He is of middle stature, and fair in complexion. His features are regular and expressive. His forehead is high, though not broad. On the back of his head might be seen the clerical tonsure, where the hair is shaved off to about the circumference of a five-franc piece. The prisoner, who was entirely dressed in black, was led in by the gendarmes, and advanced to the place assigned him with perfect self-possession, holding in one hand a bundle of papers. He did not appear in the slightest degree intimidated, looked about on the crowd before and under him with the utmost calmness, stooped down for a moment to whisper something into the ear of his advocate, and then began to converse with the gendarme who was at his left. A Captain of the gendarmerie and a Lieutenant of the Paris Guard were with the guards stationed near the prisoner. At half-past ten o'clock the jury took their places, and the Judges their places on the bench. The Judges were MM. Delangle, Bonnet de Saligmac (who presided), and M. Degueranville. The official prosecutors were M. Vaise, Procureur-General, and M. Barbier, Avocat-General. M. Nogent de Saint Laurens had been named by the Court counsel for the prisoner, and took his place by his side. After some preliminary proceedings the *interrogatoire*, or examination, of the prisoner by the Court commenced. The Judge asked the prisoner his name. He replied in a firm voice, "Jean Louis Vergier." "Your profession?" "Ecclesiastic." "Your age?" "Thirty years." "Where were you born?" "At Neuilly-sur-Seine" (close to Paris). "Where was your last place of residence?" "At my brother's house in Paris, Rue de Seine, 56." The jurors then took the oaths, and the clerk (or *greffier*) of the court, being called on by the presiding Judge, commenced reading the *acte d'accusation*, or indictment.

The first part of the *acte d'accusation* contained nothing more than the particulars of the crime, with which our readers are already acquainted. It then gave some account of the prisoner's previous career. He was ordained priest at 23, and served in several rural parishes of the diocese. He was even then remarked for the restlessness, vanity, and ambition which form the principal traits in his character. Vergier spent three years at the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. On first entering he was embarrassed with debt. M. Legrand advanced him 800 fr. to assist in paying his creditors, and kindly gave him a room in the presbytery. Vergier accepted the benefits, but, finding that his hopes of rapid promotion were not realised as speedily as he wished, he turned against his benefactor, and began to whisper the most odious calumnies against him. In August, 1855, his diocesan deprived him of his powers as a clergyman, and he was consequently obliged to quit the parish of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. He spent some months in Paris after that occurrence. From day to day he warred the Archbishop and the judicial authorities with his complaints and his accusations against the parish priest of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and incessantly menaced this last with some great scandal unless he readmitted him to the Church with an income to be fixed by himself. On the 12th of March he was appointed as assistant in the parish of Serris. New scandals, however, soon brought on him further severities. At the commencement of December, 1856, the Bishop of Meaux pronounced a sentence of interdiction on the accused. This measure was announced to him by a letter, dated December 12, in which a friendly feeling is still expressed. Another letter from the Bishop of Meaux to the Archbishop of Paris shows that the interdiction was founded on three causes:—1. The publication of a libel on a decree of the Court of Assize at Melun. 2. Sermons preached by Vergier in the parish confided to his care against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. 3. The discovery of a written pamphlet, entitled "Testament," filled with violent attacks on the dogmas of religion and against the dignity of ecclesiastical discipline. Vergier appears to have quitted Serris to come to Paris on the 25th of December, 1856. He pretends that he came to ask the Archbishop to remove the interdiction pronounced against him by the Bishop of Meaux. He adds that the idea of revenging himself by a crime entered his mind on the 26th of December, the day when a witness who was in communication with the Archbishop told Vergier that M. Sibour would not remove the interdiction, or even listen to his defence. The witness alluded to is M. Legentil, who has been examined. It appears from his evidence that he expressed to the accused his personal opinion on the justice of the interdiction. It does not appear that he told Vergier that the Archbishop had condemned him, and refused to listen to him. However that may be, Vergier himself declares that from that moment he entertained in his heart the idea of an atrocious revenge; the idea of an assassination was, moreover, familiar to him. He related in one of his interrogatories that last year, after he had been dismissed from St. Germain l'Auxerrois, he had purchased a hatchet, with which to murder first the Archbishop and next the Abbé Legrand. Latterly he was armed with a dreadful weapon—a long Catalan knife, of which he made so fatal use, and which he says he purchased two months since for his personal defence. The death of the Archbishop was determined. Vergier has accomplished his execrable design, and he has repeated the details with a tranquillity which announces at the same time the most cool and cruel determination. He takes care, in his interrogatories, to declare that he was perfectly master of himself, and that "he knew well what he was doing." He gives a proof of it when he says that on Christmas-day, when he went to the Church of St. Severin to hear the parish priest preach, he returned in the afternoon to vespers, and gave the priest a summary of his sermon, with his own remarks on it. On the 3rd January, the day of the crime, Vergier went at two o'clock to the church of St. Etienne du Mont, carrying with him his Catalan knife. He first consulted the list of the ceremonies of the day; he then placed himself near a bench with the intention of striking the Archbishop when he should enter to hear the sermon; but afterwards, when he reflected that many of the priests had been his fellow-students, and might, on recognising him, prevent the execution of his plan, he quitted the bench and placed himself in the nave at the spot previously indicated. He was there when the Archbishop arrived, and remained there during the entire ceremony. At length he opened the knife, hiding it from every eye until his victim approached. "I did not strike twice," said the prisoner, "for I was certain that the first blow had taken effect."

Proofs were then given from his papers of his having premeditated the crime. Consequently John Louis Vergier was accused, on the 3rd of January, 1857, of having committed a wilful and premeditated murder on the person of Marie Dominique Auguste Sibour, Archbishop of Paris—a crime mentioned in article 302 of the Penal Code.

When the indictment was read the President of the Court informed the prisoner that he was accused of the crime of assassination with premeditation, and that he should now hear the charges brought against him. The names of the witnesses for the prosecution (twenty in number) were then called, and as each answered to his name he withdrew to the room set apart for them. Two witnesses only were called for the prisoner—Mademoiselle Blanchard, shopkeeper, and the Abbé Gaëté. The prisoner was ordered to stand up. He inquired of the President whether he could make an observation to the Court and the jury before the examination commenced? The President informed him that he was at liberty to do so. The prisoner then began in a solemn and emphatic tone the following words:—"It is now nineteen centuries since a serious word was pronounced by a man—more than a man—it was Christ, the man-God. He said, 'Pax vobis, pax omnibus.' Another man whom you love, whom you all venerate, whom I love and venerate, has said, 'L'Empire c'est la paix.' Now, what are we to understand by—?" The President: The Court retires to deliberate. Vergier: That is it! Begone with you!—When the Judges returned they ordered the gendarmes to remove the prisoner. Vergier: You yourselves made the difficulty. You began. I have done. Vergier was then removed. M. Nogent Saint Laurens, for the defence, argued that Vergier was mad. He concluded by saying that his hope and consolation was that the jury would relieve the citizens of Paris from a heavy grief, by saying that a Prelate so gentle, so virtuous, so charitable, as the late Archbishop, had been struck by a madman, and that human reason had not to answer for so black an action. After twenty minutes' deliberation the jury pronounced a verdict of "Guilty" against the assassin Vergier on the three points of accusation—namely, wilful murder, premeditation, and lying in wait. The verdict did not admit extenuating circumstances. It was given amid profound silence. The counsel for the accused not having anything to say against the verdict, the Court, after a short deliberation, passed sentence of death upon Vergier.

The paroxysms of fury into which Vergier lashed himself were inde-

scribable. He was repeatedly forced down on his seat by the gendarmes, and was twice taken by force out of the court. On one of these occasions the united efforts of four gendarmes were required to remove him. It was then that he called upon the audience to rescue him. Some of the expressions which fell from the lips of the prisoner during his fits of fury decidedly betray a diseased intellect. He complained of being prosecuted by the members of the Papal Inquisition. To a witness who had helped to arrest him he observed, "You exercise great brutality; a similar arrest is not moral." On one occasion he exclaimed, "I am the enemy of the actual clergy, as Jesus Christ was that of the Pharisees; I am the enemy of everything hypocritical." To the Vicar-General he said, "You are a scoundrel before God and before mankind." To the President he exclaimed with frenzy, "A lie, my President! a curse on my President!" He said, speaking of Protestants and Catholics, "They are both in error." Here the audience laughed. He accused the Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois and two Bishops of gross immorality. To the Abbé Surat, one of the witnesses, who wished to withdraw, he said, "I oppose your withdrawal for the sake of your humiliation and salvation." The Procureur-General appeared to labour under emotion, upon which Vergier inquired "Why do you not cry?" He absolutely refused to allow that official to continue, and was again carried from the court, exclaiming, "Take me away! I fear not the guillotine. I fear God alone. I care nothing for the President. I care alone for Christ."

The verdict was read to Vergier in the course of that night, and listened to by him with calmness. After the clerks of the court had terminated the reading, he dismissed them with these words—"Now retire. Let justice take its course; you will also be condemned; I despise you." Vergier was then dressed in the costume worn by condemned criminals, and a strait-waistcoat put on him. He at once drew up an appeal to the Court of Cassation. He has likewise written a letter to the Emperor, demanding money.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Two additional field officers are, it is said, about to be appointed at Chatham, to assist in carrying on the duties of the provisional battalion.

An order has been issued from the War Department that all commanding officers shall henceforth be allowed four rooms, fuel, and lights, and also allowance for a separate room when actually living in barracks.

COLONEL DAUBENEY and the other officers of the 55th, or Westmoreland, Regiment, have written from Gibraltar, to request from the Vicar and Churchwardens of Kendal permission to erect in the old parish church a memorial to their comrades—officers and soldiers—who fell in the Crimea.

The transport shipping department of Woolwich is ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to be closed on the 1st of February next—Mr. Saunders, the superintendent, to be placed on the list of naval officers on half-pay, and the establishment to be discharged.

A CIRCULAR from the Horse Guards, in reference to a new description of firearm with which the regiments of cavalry are to be supplied, has been forwarded to all the commanding officers of those corps. The smooth-bore arms in possession of the cavalry will eventually be superceded by breech-loading carbines and rifled pistols.

The following was the distribution at Christmas of the fleet in the Levant:—Buyukdéré, in the Bosphorus, the *Royal Albert*, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Lyons, *Majestic*, *Cressy*, *Curacao*, *Magicienne*, *Sphinx*, *Vigilant*, *Coquette*, *Harpy*, and the *Ariel*, which latter grounded on her up-passage from the Dardanelles, but was got off after thirty-six hours without damage. At Constantinople, the *Vulture* and the *Desperate*. In the Black Sea, the *Gladiator*, *Medina*, *Lynx*, *Arrow*, and the *Wrangler*. In the Danube, the *Bozer* and the *Grinder*; and, in the Archipelago, the *Gorgon* and the *Curlew*.

A DOCTOR'S BILL.—Some months ago Dr. Constantin James brought an action before the Civil Tribunal, Paris, against Lady Howden (the Princess de Bragation), wife of the English Ambassador at Madrid, to obtain payment of 6000 fr. for medical attendance from 1853 to 1855. The reason why he demanded so large a sum was that on one occasion he accompanied the Princess into Germany, and on another went to Baden, in obedience to her summons. The Princess disputed the demand, on the ground that it was exorbitant; and that, besides, Dr. Magendie was her regular medical attendant, and Dr. James was only called in occasionally. The Tribunal condemned Lady Howden to pay 4400 fr. On Saturday last she appealed to the Imperial Court against that decision, and the Court reduced the amount to 3000 fr.

DR. LIVINGSTON.—The following substantial reason for refusing to undertake new arrangements for public services has been assigned by the distinguished explorer, in the following extract from a letter received the other day by a clergyman of this city:—"The time I can spend in England is so short I shall not have the pleasure of accepting any invitations of the nature mentioned in your kind note of yesterday. I ought to leave for Africa in April; but fear the writing a narrative of my late travels may detain me longer. One hundred and ten men, who came down with me from the interior, now await my promised return in April. So I must decline all public services; and I shall feel obliged if you ever hear any one grumbling because I have not answered similar invitations to your own by your explaining that the thing is impossible, unless I break my word with the Africans.—*Glasgow Daily Mail*."

## THE DESERT ROUTE.

## GRAND CAIRO TO GAZA.

## I. A VILLAGE ON THE BORDERS. II. MIDDAY ENCOUNTER.

It is early dawn! The first grey streak of morning is rapidly giving way to the brighter glow of the sun's warm rays; cool and pleasant is the breeze that has been travelling through the cold night over a wilderness of sand; damp with the heavy night dew, its breath is nevertheless most welcome, even to those few hardy sons of Ishmael to whom use has become second nature, and whose dark, harsh, sun-dried features are as hard-baked as the hoofs of the camels they ride. The outskirts of the Desert has just been reached: this is the last permanent village or shelter of any kind to be met with for many a day's journey. The night has been uncomfortably close, and the clean-swept floor of the Sheikh's house abundantly prolific in fleas, much to the discomfort of the English officer and his wife—both of whom, though well accustomed to Indian heat and mosquitoes, candidly acknowledge that the discomforts of an Arab village have set them completely at a nonplus. The servants in the retinue of the officer are Egyptians, men who could sleep soundly in a hornets' nest, or under the detonating thunder of a salute from a seventy-four. They have been roused by the Sheikh to get ready the Effendi's breakfast—coffee, milk, curdled cream, fresh-laid eggs, and other eatables. Meanwhile the Effendi and his lady are condoling with each other on the miseries of the past night. The camels, after devouring their scanty morning bolus of flour and oats, are slaking their thirst at a small lake not many hundred yards from the outer walls of the village—whose domes, and minarets, and beehive-looking buildings are becoming perceptible in the grey light of morning; they drink long and deep, these "ships of the desert," laying in store for many a hot hour's travel; for Providence has pointed out a means by which these hardy desert creatures should guard against that bitterer foe than famine—thirst. The man who conducts the camels to the waterside is making use of all kinds of strange gesticulations and indescribable croaking sounds, threatening or encouraging the camels to drink; a young sukkur, or water-carrier, is at this early hour carrying away supplies for that indispensable Oriental luxury, the *hummum*, or vapour-bath. In the distance are a group of Bedouins, who have probably passed the preceding night within yonder village, trenching largely on the Sheikh's hospitality. A few palm-trees scattered here and there complete the picture outside. Inside the village, even at this early hour, the careful housewives are sweeping their houses, feeding the poultry, milking the cows and goats, and occupied in other household callings; the men are laying in a substantial foundation in the shape of breakfast to enable them to resist the heat and relaxation of the labours of the forthcoming day; boys, with aboriginal Tityrian pipes, are charming their own ears (certainly no one's else) with aboriginal attempts at the *douce ya laï*, and other popular Nile-boat airs; small girls go forth with the poultry to hunt for saboor (the prickly-pear fruit) and wild vegetable productions of the desert. The camels are loaded; the travellers and their servants mounted; the camel-driver urges the beasts to rise with the usual *ghul ghell*, *ghul ghell*; the camel rises, so does the sun, and the party set out on their hot and uncomfortable journey; and the old Sheikh, counting over his gains, blesses Allah that the Infidels are gone, and have left him to solitude and a quiet chibouk.

What a dreary sense of desolation the first morning's journey introduces us to! Every step of the camels carries us further and further from the haunts of man. Even a jackal or an owl would be considered society in this desolation of abomination! lurid glaring sand wherever we turn the eyes; the brow feels shackled with a weight almost intolerable; and the eye, gazing earnestly around, seeks vainly



## S C E N E S I N T H E D E S E R T .



VILLAGE ON THE BORDERS OF THE DESERT.

for some blade of grass, something living or variegated, on which to feast the sight. There is a yellow, bright, glittering horizon all around—a hot atmosphere baking the sand as it steams over its surface; the hoofs of the poor camels crack and split in all directions, and large flakes of skin hang like carpenters' chips from the gentleman's scorched nose; the lady—bless her pretty little face!—has got a dozen veils on and carries a parasol; yet, notwithstanding all these precautions, she is ready to sink from heat and fatigue. It is the finest season of the year, and the climate is considered cool and agreeable by the natives. Mid-day has passed, and we are jogging on with the same see-saw

motion, very sleepy, and very hot. A locust has just thrown one of the party nearly into fits by such an unexpected apparition as anything living and moving in this expansive solitude. There is a little cloud of dust ahead! The first feelings entertained are alarm; these, however, gradually subside as the strangers draw nigh: they consist of a party of two men mounted each on a camel, and a third on foot with a huge club in his hands—some Arabs belonging to one of the wandering tribes, bound to civilised Egypt on a speculative journey. The long lance or spear, decorated with ostrich and other feathers, denotes the rank of the traveller; a gun and a brace of pistols

complete his armament. The younger of the party is mounted on the camel that carries their small tent, or chadir, and the provisions, &c. If we may judge by the astonishment depicted in the countenance of the foot guide, such meetings with human beings in the desert are rare. This party have been so long a stranger to the track of man that the sudden appearance of the travellers' caravan has quite dumfounded them. Gradually they recover from their surprise; and, as the camels of both parties, according to invariable custom, stop and face each other when they meet, the travellers interchange questions and pipes, and then proceed on their different ways.



MID-DAY ENCOUNTER IN THE DESERT.





"GRIEF."—PAINTED BY SCHLESSENGER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

#### THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.

THIS handsome church was consecrated on the 7th of August last by the Bishop of Winchester (officiating for the late Bishop of London). The first stone of the edifice was laid by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., on the 25th June, 1855, in the presence of a very large assemblage of the nobility and gentry of the locality. The noble Duke and Duchess kindly entertained the children of the parochial schools, after the ceremony, in the beautiful gardens of Syon.

The style of the church is Gothic, of the Perpendicular period. The plan consists of a nave and aisles, 56 feet in width and 76 feet in length, divided into five bays; a chancel, 38 feet in length and 21 feet wide, with aisle and vestry on the south side; a north porch, and a tower 22 feet square and 72 feet in height at the end of the north aisle.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, ISLEWORTH.

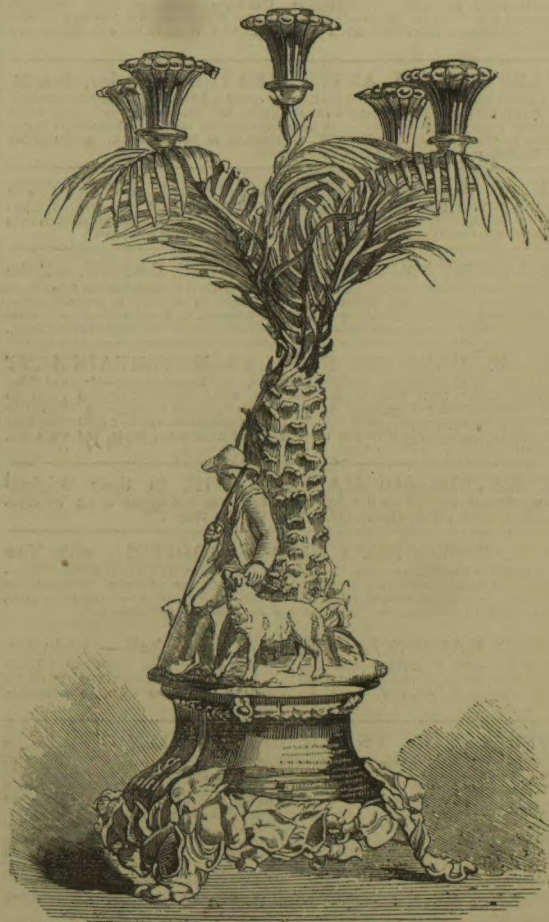
There are 381 free and 263 appropriated sittings. The seats and the roof timbers are of deal, stained. The chancel is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles. The walls are of Kentish rag, with Bath-stone dressings. The architect was James Deason, Esq., of Keppel-street, Russell-square, his design having been selected from a variety of others. The contract (taken by Messrs. Dove, of Islington) was £4975. The sculptured font and the communion service were presented by the Rev. H. Glossop out of a fund contributed by the parishioners of Isleworth as a testimonial of respect for his services as Vicar for thirty-three years (1821 to 1854).

It was in the year 1846 that the first proposal to build a new church was made—the then Vicar and Curate (the Rev. H. Glossop and the Rev. O. J. Way) finding the parish church could not accommodate the existing population. Various delays, however, took place, and several different spots between Brentford End and Smallbury Green were suggested; but it was at length finally determined to fix upon the present very eligible site, which was generously offered to the Committee by the Duke of Northumberland.

The situation is within two or three hundred yards of the Isleworth station of the Windsor Railway; the edifice from it appears to great advantage. An ecclesiastical district has been attached to the new church; the Incumbency is in the gift of the Vicar of Isleworth for the time being. It has been presented to the Rev. John Yarker by the present Vicar, the Rev. H. W. P. Richards.

To the left of the church in the engraving is the Parsonage House, completed within the last fortnight. It has been built in strict accordance with the character of the church, at the sole cost of John Farnell, Esq., of Isleworth. On the right of the view is shown a portion of a cluster of twelve almshouses, about to be erected and endowed by the same benevolent gentleman—forming altogether a very pleasing and picturesque group.

The immediate neighbourhood is replete with objects of interest. The newly-executed villas of the Woodlands are closely adjoining. Within a short distance is the populous village of Isleworth, celebrated for its salubrity, its productive fruit gardens, and the longevity of its inhabitants. Isleworth parish church, dedicated to All Saints, with its well-known "ivy-mantled tower," is a striking feature in the landscape; whilst Syon House, Kew Gardens, the progressing attractions of St. Margaret's (one of the most desirable spots on the banks of the Thames), and the classic neighbourhoods of Richmond

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO CAPT. FITZGERALD, EX-GOVERNOR  
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



and Twickenham, combine to render Isleworth and its vicinity one of the most delightful places of residence near the metropolis.

Amongst the subscribers to the new church we find his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, £2000; her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, £500; the late Dowager Lady Cooper, of Isleworth House, £200; the Rev. H. Glossop, £100; the Rev. H. W. P. Richards, £100; the Rev. John Yarker, £100; John Farnell, Esq., £150; W. T. Farnell, Esq., £100; Richard Twining, Esq., £40, &c.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN FITZGERALD, EX-GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In the days of Augustus it was a matter of congratulation that the arts and sciences, that pomp and luxury, had been introduced amongst the Britons, and the latter Roman Emperors lived to see the "barbarians" of our island, the most distant province of the empire, reciprocate and imitate the pomp and grandeur of Rome. We may presume that gorgeous plate was not presented to a Proconsul of an outlying province of that great empire, because the Roman people had a decided taste for architectural testimonials; but we recognise the same spirit in our colonists as in those of Rome, when we find the *ultima thule* of Great Britain presenting such a testimonial as we engrave to a Governor retiring from his office. The only difference appears to be in this: that communication being a thousand times more practicable, our British distant province comes to London, and purchases its votive offering from Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, instead of erecting a monument of marble or stone in the colony.

The inscription upon the base of the subjoined candelabrum will tell everything which its pictorial representative has left unsaid:—

Presented to CHARLES FITZGERALD, Esq., R.N., by a portion of the Colonists of Western Australia, as a tribute of their esteem and respect, and in grateful acknowledgment of his zealous and upright exertions in promoting the interests of the Colony during a period of seven years' administration of the Government.—August 18th, 1855.

#### GRIEF.

THERE'S good in tears, or they had not been sent

By Him who is all good! It is not wise

To keep our sorrows in our hearts up-pent

When we can give them freedom from our eyes.

The storm-cloud only darkens the fair earth

Until it falleth down in gentle rain;

And then what wondrous beauties have their birth!

So, when the heart is overcharged with pain,

We see a shadow upon every good;

But let our heavy sorrows have their way,

And as they well into a tearful flood

What comfort may not come? Ah! who can say?

Grief hath a mission holier than joy—

It moves the selfish, and it warms the cold;

A common sorrow will e'en pride destroy,

And change the King and beggar to one mould.

Our griefs should make us gentler to our kind,

And, as we comfort need, more comfort pay:

So using sorrow, we our tears shall find

Have washed some grossness of our soul away. M. L.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 25.—3rd Sunday after Ep'phan'.  
MONDAY, 26.—Bernadotte, King of Sweden, born, 1764.  
TUESDAY, 27.—Mozart born, 1756.  
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Sir F. Drake died, 1593.  
THURSDAY, 29.—George III. died, 1820.  
FRIDAY, 30.—Charles I. executed, 1648.  
SATURDAY, 31.—Massacre of Glencoe, 1689.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 11.40 A. 2.0	M. 11.30 A. 2.05	M. 11.20 A. 2.15	M. 11.10 A. 2.25	M. 11.00 A. 2.35	M. 10.50 A. 2.45	M. 10.40 A. 2.55

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Monday and Tuesday (by desire), the Comedy of *MONEY*; Evelyn, Mr. Murdoch (being his last week but one); with the *Pantomime of THE BAKES IN THE WOOD*. On Wednesday, a Juvenile Night, *The Little Treasure*; Miss Blanche Fane and Mr. Buckstone (the *Pantomime* to be over by ten); and *Make Your Wills*. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last three nights of *School for Scandal*, and the *Pantomime*. Fifth Morning Performance of the *Pantomime* on Thursday next, commencing at Two and concluding by Four.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM*. Saturday, the *COUSIN BROTHERS*. The *Pantomime* every Evening. Mendelssohn's celebrated Overture to "*A Midsummer Night's Dream*" will commence five minutes before 7.

**DELPHI THEATRE.**—The *PANTOMIME* every Night.—Second week of *A NIGHT at NOTHING-HILL*.—MONDAY and during the week, *DOMESTIC ECONOMY*. Mr. Wright. *A NIGHT at NOTHING-HILL*, Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford. *MOTHEB'S LIPPON*, or, *Harlequin Knight of Love*, Harlequin and Columbine, &c. &c. Madame Collette and Miss Wyndham. On MONDAY, FEB. 2, the Popular American Comedians, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear for a limited period.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Monday, Jan. 26, and all the week, first time, the *Feible Comedy* called *KATHARINE and PETRUCHIO*, with Mr. W. Cooke's Equestrian Illustrations: Petruccio, Mr. James Holloway. After which the Equestrian Exercises in the Arena. To conclude with the successful Equestrian *Pantomime* called *PAUL PRY ON HORSEBACK*. Commence at Seven o'clock. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY at Two o'clock.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**—FIRST NIGHT OF THE WRECK OF THE GOLDEN MARY. THE GREAT PANTOMIME OF THE *SEASON* is, as usual, the "*Standard*." The Transformation Scene the most beautiful, most costly, and complicated piece of machinery ever witnessed.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, EVERY EVENING** (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s. Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

**MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT** at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATIONS, 11, Regent-street.—Mr. and Mrs. T. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. Horton) give their ILLUSTRATIONS (with an entirely new part) EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Saturday at Three o'clock. Admission 2s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery, from Eleven till Four; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE**, in their Original Entertainment, entitled *SKEETCHES from NATURE*, will appear at SHEFFIELD, Jan. 26th; BARNESLEY, 27th; SHEFFIELD, 28th; DERBY, 29th.

**MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO OF ODDITIES**, with New Costumes and various novelties. Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured without extra charge, at the Box-office.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY**, Exeter-hall.—Conductor Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, Jan. 30, 1857, MENDELSSOHN'S *ELIJAH*; on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, *ATHALI* and *STABAT MATER* will be repeated, with Orchestra of 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 10s. td., are issued this day, at the Office, No. 6, Exeter-hall.

**GENERAL TOM THUMB, the AMERICAN DWARF.**—Crowded Houses.—Patronised 13 years ago by her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, &c. &c. Exhibiting EVERY DAY and EVENING, previous to visiting Russia, in REGENT GALLERY, 69, Quadrant, from 11 to 1.30 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock. He is beautifully proportioned, and the smallest man alive. His performance is remarkably talented and enchanting. New characters, costumes, songs, dances, stunts, &c. The General continues to wait on the Nobility and Gentry at their residences, on due notice. His miniature equipage promenade the streets daily. Admission 1s., regardless of age. Stalls, 2s. and 3s.; children half-price. The General will remove, on the 21st of February, to the Prince of Wales' Piazza, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

**CANTERBURY HALL**, Westminster-road.—C. MORTON'S ANNUAL BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY, 18th Feb. M.C., Mr. Frampton. Adams' Celebrated Quadrille Band. Dancing to commence at Ten o'clock.

**ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.**—Charing-cross, founded in 1816, for Relieving the Poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eye. The assistance of the benevolent is earnestly entreated in support of this Hospital, the funds of which are wholly inadequate to meet the increasing demands for relief. Six Thousand poor persons are annually admitted on their own applications; there are 30 beds for in-patients; the wards are large and airy; and it is deeply to be deplored that the insufficiency of means for their support precludes the admission of only half that number. Contributions received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., bankers, Strand; by Messrs. Drummond, bankers, Charing-cross; by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

#### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1857,

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL CONTAIN

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-PAGE

PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN,

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS, AND WORTHY OF THE BEST FRAME.

ALSO, PORTRAITS OF

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

AND

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

CAREFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS.

WITH

Her MAJESTY'S SPEECH and a full Report of the Debates in Parliament, &c., &c.

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Price of the Number and Coloured Supplement, 10d.; Stamped Copies, One Shilling, free by post.

The Trade are particularly requested to supply the regular Subscribers; as only a few extra copies will be printed.

Office, 198, Strand, January, 1857.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857.

A STRONG man, able and willing to work, but starving for want of some one able and willing to employ him, has been declared by a great philosopher, and had been previously declared by a great poet, to be the saddest spectacle under heaven. If so, what form of phraseology can express the mournfulness of the spectacle afforded by five-and-thirty thousand men in the same deplorable condition? Yet it would appear, if we may believe the statement made at the great public meeting of the unemployed, which was peaceably held in Smithfield on Monday last, that London at this moment, amid its huge masses of wealth, contains this prodigious number of artisans, more or less skilled in handicraft, who seek in vain for the opportunity of gaining their daily bread by their honest labour. We see no reason to doubt the statement, though we must accept the numbers as a fair approximation to accuracy rather than the actual and bare truth. The whole of these unfortunate labourers are connected, more or less intimately, with the building trades of the metropolis, and include 9000 carpenters, 4000 plasterers, 4000 painters, 1000 stone-masons, 2000 smiths, moulders, and decorators, and 15,000 bricklayers or operative builders. The causes of this unparalleled distress are not difficult to discover. The growth of London within the past ten or a dozen years has been enormously rapid. Tyburnia alone has within that period received an extension which has converted an insignificant and straggling suburb into a city of palaces. If it stood by itself in any part of Europe or America, it would rank in magnificence, opulence, and population with the capitals of many a sovereign State, and would receive the praises of admiring tourists for its beauty, its extent, and its regularity. Belgravia, Camdenia, and scores of other suburbs of inferior note—north, south, east, and west—have been covered with streets, terraces, crescents, and squares, until visitors, lost in wondering perplexity, have puzzled themselves to know "where all the people could come from" to inhabit such a vastitude of brick-and-mortar. But if the builders did not overbuild, other causes came into operation, and, more notably than any other, the Russian war, and the consequent increase of the Property and Income Tax from sevenpence to sixteenpence in the pound. Men who built with borrowed capital found it impossible to continue their operations in such a state of monetary affairs. A five per cent return on a capital only to be borrowed at six or seven per cent was obvious ruin. The speculative builders of the metropolis were among the first to make the discovery. The result is the state of things so feelingly described at the Smithfield meetings. And where is the remedy? Harsh political economists will perhaps tell the unhappy thirty-five thousand who are out of work that they ought "to have made hay while the sun shone," and saved in the day of their prosperity sufficient to keep them in the day of their adversity; or at least enough to enable them to hold on until their business should take a fresh start. But political economy has no bowels, and its arguments, however theoretically sound, are practically as useless as they are unfeeling. Vagrancy and the Poor rates will of necessity be the resources to which many of these men will be compelled to fly; for we will not do them the injustice to suppose that they will swell the ranks of the professedly criminal population and betake themselves to robbery as a means of subsistence. Their orderly and peaceable conduct—although many of them did, and do, talk nonsense—ought to be sufficient to rescue them from such a supposition, and to enlist in their behalf the warm sympathy of all classes. In no other country in Europe could such a body of men meet together to discuss so painfully personal and irritating a subject without a popular convulsion, if not a revolution. In Paris the all-powerful Emperor has been deterred from carrying out a great project of social and sanitary reform—the introduction of water to the houses on the London system—from apprehension of the evil consequences which might accrue if the thirty or forty thousand Auvergnats, who gain their subsistence by their water-carts, were thrown idle upon the streets. Those who may feel inclined to be alarmed or angry with the Communism and Socialism spoken by the working men of London should remember these things, and make allowances for the poor fellows, who speak not only from the fulness of the heart, but from

the emptiness of the belly; and be convinced that their discontent, their Socialism, and their treason—if they have spoken any—will disappear as soon as they can obtain the work which they so earnestly desire. In the hope of better days, many of them will stay at home; but the stronger, younger, and more adventurous of the number will draught themselves away to new regions—to the United States, to Canada, and to Australia, which will severally receive them with open arms. It is not the business of the Government to find work for the people; but, in a case like this, it should consider whether it cannot with advantage afford to English labourers and good subjects the same facilities for reaching the British Colonies, and settling there, as it afforded to the foreign legionaries who were drilled at Shorncliffe, but never fired a gun in defence of this country. Such a remedy would be practicable as well as benevolent; and what, in such a case, is better still—it would ultimately be remunerative.

Now that the nation is actually engaged in hostilities with China, and that negotiations must of necessity take place to restore peace, it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to remove all existing subjects of dispute and ill feeling, and to clear up misunderstandings. We say nothing in this place of the *lorcha* which was the un'fortunate cause of the present quarrel. We only allude to it, to express the hope that the Government will not confine itself to so small a matter, but that it will endeavour, by fair and not unfriendly negotiation, to render the future relations of the two countries as agreeable as they have hitherto been advantageous. But if unfortunate British subjects are to be captured in time of peace, and sold into slavery, by the Chinese, it is evident that peace is not well founded, and that it is liable at any moment to be rudely interrupted. The natives of Formosa, an island under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, have, it appears, the barbarous and inhospitable practice of making slaves of the hapless mariners whose vessels are wrecked on their coasts. Two cases of the kind have recently been made public, and authenticated with the names of the shipowners, and of the relatives of the unhappy men who have suffered this wrong at the hands of the treacherous Formosans. To bring the Chinese Government to a reckoning for inhumanity such as this, and to prevent it for the future, would be a quarrel infinitely more creditable and noble than that in which we have become involved in the matter of the *Arrow* *lorcha*, or in that of any poisonous opium which it is the interest of the English to sell, and the pleasure of the Chinese to buy. China has too long been permitted to withdraw herself from the duties of civilisation, and she must either be made to conform to the world's law, or suffer the penalties which fall both upon barbarians and semi-barbarians, who either ignore the humanities of life, or wilfully set them at defiance. Every nation that owns a ship suffers, and has long suffered, from the insolence of the Chinese; and, though this country is but too well able to settle unaided all the differences that have arisen, or may yet arise, between British and Chinese officials, at Canton or elsewhere, we are glad to see that something like a general league of Christendom against Chinese presumption, exclusiveness, and rapacity is likely to be formed. The United States and France have been fellow-sufferers with this country. If, by their joint action, China can be induced without further bloodshed to join the great commonwealth of nations, and conform to its laws, the world will be the gainer, and China itself the greatest gainer of all. There never was a better opportunity than the present for trying the question, and we shall look forward with the highest interest for the ulterior steps taken by our Government to hasten so happy a consummation.

#### THE COURT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the other distinguished visitors invited to be present at the dramatic entertainment at Windsor Castle on Thursday se'night, took their departure for London on Saturday; and were succeeded by the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abercorn and Lady Katherine Hamilton, the Earl of Shelburne, the Rev. Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and Rear-Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The visitors staying in the Castle were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor read the prayers, and the Rev. Dr. Philpott preached the sermon. The Count of Flanders went to the Catholic chapel at Claremont.

On Monday the Queen and Princess Louise walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Count of Flanders and Prince Edward of Leiningen, went out shooting. The Marquis of Abercorn, Rear-Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton, and Lord Burghersh, had the honour to accompany the Prince. The Prince of Wales went out hunting. In the evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Leiningen, and her Serene Highness Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Princess Royal walked in the grounds of the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out hunting. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood had the honour to accompany his Royal Highness. The Prince of Wales rode out on horseback. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived on a visit.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince of Wales walked in the Home Park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, went out shooting. The younger Royal children took a carriage-drive.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince walked together in the Castle grounds. On Saturday (this day) her Majesty will hold an Investiture of the Order of the Bath at Windsor Castle.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Leiningen left Frogmore, the residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Wednesday, for Germany.

The Countess de Persigny and her infant daughter are still progressing very favourably. Her Majesty the Queen sent on Monday to make inquiries after the health of the Countess.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Monday, from Broadlands. His Lordship has quite recovered from his attack of gout.

Viscount Combermere is prevented, by an attack of influenza, from attending the Investiture of the Bath to be held at Windsor to-day. His Lordship will arrive in London next week, to be present at the Earl of Derby's dinner preparatory to the opening of the Parliamentary Session.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor Gate, from Paris.

**ORIGINAL LETTERS OF CLIVE DISCOVERED.**—Our readers will learn with pleasure that the original letters written by Clive, after the battle of Plassey, to the Madras Government, and which were certainly not consulted by Mill or any other historian of India, have at last been brought to light by the indefatigable Keeper of the Record-office at the India House. Clive's letter of the 2nd of July to the Madras authorities, now found, differs somewhat from that of the 26th July to the Secret Committee, quoted in Malcolm's "*Life of Clive*."—*Smith, Elder, and Co.'s Home Correspondence*.



## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

(Continued from page 41.)

There are two or three frames of "Crimean Heroes," photographed for her Majesty, by Mr. Cundall, which are very praiseworthy. It is no easy matter to group three or four men together, and take them of so large a size, and preserve "the focus" well throughout. The attitudes of the men are excellent; and we do not know that we have ever seen a much finer portrait than that of Sergeant-Major Edwards, of the Scotch Fusiliers, the man who presided at the banquet to the Guards. Mr. Cundall's views of Wells Cathedral and Glastonbury Abbey afford further evidence that he is a good photographer.

We must not pass by Mr. Henry Taylor's productions without a word of praise. This gentleman delights in nature, has a good eye for the picturesque, and is always careful and painstaking his country cottages and his studies of hedgerows are admirable.

Major Penrice has succeeded in making a series of reduced copies of Hogarth's "Harlot's Progress," which evince great care and a good knowledge of photography. We see that they are copied from proof impressions of Hogarth's great work.

The copies of last year's Academy pictures by Mr. R. Howlett are as excellent in their way as Mr. Thurston Thompson's Raphaels. O'Neill's "Market-day," Lee and Cooper's cattle piece, Faed's "Home and the Homelands," and several other well-known pictures, are reproduced in all faithfulness—excepting where the red and yellow colours of the painting interfere. His large studies of heads are very fine, but we certainly think that they are eclipsed by others in the room. Nor can we say much for his landscapes or views of buildings. We see that he and Mr. Harrell have both taken very indifferent "Views of the Baptistery at Canterbury Cathedral," which was so extremely well done by Mr. Bedford a year ago. Surely there ought to be a delicacy among photographers which should prevent them from taking a particular view selected by another.

Of Mr. Rejlander's many contributions it is difficult to speak: they are mostly attempts to make up pictures of the *genre* school; and we must say, as compositions they are utter failures. He chooses his subjects chiefly from vulgar life; and all we can say of them is, they are faithfully represented. We must except, however, the heads of the two children posed after the little angels in Raphael's "Maddonna di S. Sisto," which are good. His landscape, which is printed from several negatives, is pretty, but must not be commended, as it is false to nature.

The portraits this year are certainly better than before. The series of eminent men issued by Messrs. Maull and Polyblank are well known. They are pure photographs, not "touched" as many are, and are, therefore, the more valuable; the heads of Professor Owen and Bell are excellent—so, also, is that of Mr. Warren De la Rue.

Mr. Herbert Watkins sends a series of large heads which are also "pure" and very good; we do not know when we have seen a head we have more admired than his portrait of "Ernest Reed" (8). Surely such works as these ought to be preferred to those "made-up" pictures in which one scarcely knows how little of photography is left: to our minds these last are namby-pamby prettinesses, the former vigorous and truthful works of art.

Mr. Bingham's "Horace Vernet" (92) is another splendid illustration of our meaning: what "touching" could improve that picture? We miss Mr. Kilburn this year as an exhibitor.

Among the highly-finished coloured portraits Mr. Lock's are pre-eminent—there is a charm in his paintings which we look for in vain in the works of others. Mr. Williams' vignette portraits, however, are delicious. His fair-haired young ladies and beautiful children seem almost to belong to the fairy world. The same gentleman's stereoscopic views of "Our Village" are the most charming little views we know of. Mr. Williams must possess a cultivated taste, or he would never have selected such a series of capital bits.

The celebrated sea and cloud view, by Le Gray, about which the world has run mad, is exhibited—almost the only picture from France. It is certainly very fine, and can only be attributed to a combination of lucky accidents.

Dr. Percy exhibits several fine picture scenes from Devonshire. We cannot tell why he should print them such a wretched colour. There are several nice little subjects sent by Mr. Knight. We must not forget to mention some fine pictures of Tintern and Melrose Abbeys, by Mr. Melhuish.

In conclusion, we beg earnestly to advise photographers not to show their pictures in public till the time of their exhibition. Nearly two-thirds of the present collection have been seen during the last autumn. Let us draw the attention of the council to this matter. The interests of the society imperatively demand a new regulation.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.**—The substitution by Mr. Mayall of paper for the metallic plate used in the old Daguerotype, while it avoided the unpleasant glare inevitable during the early stages of the art, was attended by this disadvantage, that what was gained in perspicuity was lost in delicacy. Paper, from its fibrous nature, absorbs the middle tints; and hence, in the case of coloured works, the artist was forced by stippling to supply the defects of the photographer. The chemical properties of ivory render that substance inapplicable to the purposes of the art; but Mr. Mayall, by a compound of sulphate of barytes and albumen, has obtained a material that has the appearance and close texture of ivory, without any of the resisting qualities. The middle tints of the "negative" are thus accurately reproduced, and by a simple wash of colour the artist executes a work equal in finish to the old ivory miniatures, endowed with all the truthfulness proper to photography. The method of producing the figure and the background from separate "negatives" receives new development from this invention, as the *nuances* of distance become more capable of exact imitation.

At the death of Mr. Thomas Henry Hall, who was, for many years, Chairman of the Improvement Committee of the City of London, the Court of Common Council voted a sum of money to be expended upon a memorial to be placed in Guildhall. The work was offered for competition, with a prize of 250 guineas. We are glad to learn that the successful competitor is Mr. Joseph Durham, so well known for his popular bust of Jenny Lind and his recent beautiful bust of her Majesty the Queen.

**THE AMERICAN LEGATION.**—Mr. Benjamin Moran has been appointed by President Pierce Assistant Secretary of the American Legation at London. The office of Assistant Secretary is newly created, and is, we believe, intended to be permanent, partly in order to serve as a connecting link for the proceedings of the Legation on the change of the Minister and the Secretary. Considerable care, therefore, was exercised in selecting the first occupant for the office. Mr. Moran was private secretary to Mr. Buchanan when that gentleman was American Minister to this Court; for the last four months of Mr. Buchanan's stay Mr. Moran was Secretary of Legation, *pro tempore*, and for the last eight months he has been Vice-Consul of the United States at London.

**THE PRINCIPALITIES.**—Instructions for the evacuation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops were sent off from Vienna on Thursday to Bucharest and Jassy. The homeward march is to begin in the month of March next.

**NEW CORONER FOR THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.**—M. T. Baines, Esq., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has appointed W. J. Payne, Esq., Deputy Coroner for the city of London, to be Coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the late unfortunate Mr. Thomas Higge, who committed suicide a few days ago.

**FIRE AT THE BANK OF IRELAND.**—An alarming fire broke out last Monday morning, about four o'clock, in the Bank of Ireland—once the Irish Parliament-house—and since its erection esteemed the finest public building in Dublin. For some time its total destruction was apprehended; but, owing to the prompt arrival of engines and assistance, the flames were soon subdued. The fire originated in the book-keeper's office, the roof of which has been considerably damaged.

**ALARMING ACCIDENT AT THE MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.**—During the celebration of Divine service at the cathedral, last Sunday afternoon, the occupants of the pews in the westerly portion of the north gallery were startled by hearing a slight crack overhead, and almost immediately afterwards the whole of the ornamental plaster moulding, which covered a beam crossing the gallery from front to back, fell upon the pews below with a loud crash. Great was the alarm, especially amongst the ladies occupying seats in this part of the church; most of those throughout the north gallery left them on the instant, some gentlemen even climbing over the tops of the pews in their haste to escape. The preacher, thus suddenly arrested in his discourse, remained silent, looking with some anxiety towards that part of the gallery where the crash occurred; but this state of suspense was terminated by the Rev. Canon Wray rising in the reading-desk, and quietly pronouncing the benediction usual at the close of the service, which was thus brought to a sudden termination. The alarm had, however, to some extent, by this time subsided, and many of the congregation remained to see and inquire for themselves as to the nature of the accident.

## STRANDING OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP, "THE TYNE."

A SHORT account of the stranding of this fine ship was given in our columns on Saturday last. From all the information we can gather, the conduct of the Captain (Valler) was most praiseworthy. He was on deck at the time she struck, had kept the lead going every two hours, and, as it was very hazy and a thick fog, had just made up his mind to stop the engines until daylight, when she struck heavily.

As most of the papers have stated, this part of the coast is most dangerous; but, happily, for the crew and passengers, the steamer came in in one of the least dangerous spots for miles east or west. The vessel lies upon one of the ledges that run out from the Kimmeridge clay-beds in Encombe Bay. The beds forming these ledges are visible in the cliffs of this formation, and rise from the shore at a considerable angle, cropping out at the surface of the cliffs to the west; and, as a natural consequence, when they dip below the beach, they trend away S.E., and, very gradually sinking, are visible for a long way out. The softer clay between these hard layers is washed away by the action of the sea, and, as the ledges are constantly undermined, they break up, and thus a series of ledges, like the ridges of houses, rise up at an angle corresponding with those seen in the cliffs. The ship came in between two of these till she struck. A very heavy ground sea, as is often the case after a strong wind to the west, was rolling in, and each sea, as it struck the side and stern of the vessel, edged her gradually further in. Shortly after she struck, getting a little more east, into deeper water, she swung round, and very happily for those on board came head to wind, by which the force of the waves was separated as it were by the bows of the ship. Her lights and signals having been seen, some of the boats of the coast-guard from Kimmeridge, St. Alban's, and Bottom put off, and they, knowing the coast and its dangers, advised the captain to keep every person on board till the daylight, as it would be next to an impossibility to land as the sea then ran. This advice was followed, and all in the ship were saved. One unfortunate coast-guard man was unhappily drowned in his attempt to save others.

We have spoken of the distance to which these ledges run out: the Kimmeridge formation extends along the coast for about five miles, and is some hundreds of feet in thickness; to the eastward it dips under the Portland beds, and these beds extend along the coast from St. Alban's Head to Durlstone Head, near Swanage. Most of our readers have heard of Portland Race and its dangers. At St. Alban's Head one of the ledges of the under-lying Kimmeridge runs out for miles S.E.; and, in coming down Channel, a vessel may keep sounding on the east of the ledge, and find at every cast of the lead less and less depth till, on reaching the crest of this ledge, the line drops directly fathoms deep. It is this ledge that, as the tide makes up from the west, causes the St. Alban's Race, which then runs with great swiftness for miles out from the coast; on the ebb-tide the current sets in for the coast, and it is more than probable this might have been the case when the *Tyne* struck, and thus have been a principal cause of the accident.

If this ship had gone half a mile east or west, she could not but have become a complete wreck. The cliffs of the Portland formation eastward rise perpendicularly from one to three hundred feet, and their base is strewn with immense rocks in all direction, and where not so strewn are perpendicular to a great depth below the surface. It was about the year 1789 that two miles east, in Seacombe Bay, the *Halswell*, East Indiaman, was lost, and Captain Pearce and his daughters, with other passengers, and most of the crew were drowned. To the west the coast is equally dangerous. It is proposed, if the weather continues favourable, to try to get her off on Monday next, when there will be a spring tide; but if the weather should set in from any point between S.E. and S.W. by W., the chances are that she will scarcely bear up against the heavy seas that will then assail her.

Dr. Acland, of Oxford, one of the passengers on board the *Tyne*, in a letter to the *Oxford Herald*, makes some useful remarks on the late disaster. After saying that the public have themselves greatly to blame for many of the shipwrecks which take place, he proceeds thus:—

So much stress is now laid on expedition in all steam transit by sea or land, that, practically, hours are often more valued than lives. Speed is attained by increased risks, and by increased expenditure of various kinds. The faster the public choose to go, the more lives will from time to time be lost; and though we may, when accidents occur, throw back the responsibility on the professional men who have been thus goaded on, still our impatience of delay is at the bottom of the mischief in a great number of the cases. The old habits of seamanship, keeping well off lee shores, heaving to in fogs, waiting for pilots, and so forth, may be too antiquated for the days of steam and the age of hurry; but as long as winds, fogs, currents, and reefs, and the ordinary physical and moral infirmities of men exist, these old habits, if slow, will still be at least safe.

The papers tell us that this great packet company has lost nine fine ships; and I read of the total wreck, during my absence, of the *Ostend* packet, under an old and valued commander, when it was blowing a gale of wind at night. If we knew the hearts of these and scores of other captains, how many would inform us that "their character was at stake—that, prudent or not, they must go?" The fact is that the public generally do not know what the wear and tear of professional men in their several avocations really is, or, knowing, they do not think about it. Each person has a want, this want is to be supplied, and the whole system becomes one of unhealthy and dangerous high pressure, doubled by competition, and little noticed while successful, because familiar.

Whether these remarks apply to the present instance others must decide; but, as a working man myself, I feel a resentment if a system urges on its agents and then turns on them for the consequences. Employers should ever bear in mind that good professional men, especially soldiers and sailors, value, as a matter of course, duty first and their own life second. With what circumspection, therefore, is the standard of duty to be imposed!

I declare my conviction, from what I saw on Tuesday of the officers of the *Tyne*, that they value their lives as nothing to their duty to the company and the public.

By this I am led to the more pleasant task of considering how much worse everything might have been on Tuesday than it was.

1. The ship, instead of canting round head to sea, might have stopped broadside on, in which case I presume every soul would have been washed off her.

2. The passengers, instead of being confiding, patient, and cheerful in the many hours they had to feel the crashing of the ship before help could come, might have been troublesome to the crew, themselves, and each other.

3. The officers, crew, and servants, instead of being affable, self-possessed, communicative, and like brave men who knew their risk, and met it, might have made our situation much more hard to bear, whereas Captain Valler, as a man of sound judgment, encouraged us in procuring our usual food, in going where we would in the ship, and in possessing ourselves of such information as we chose: so that, with scarce an exception, everything was calm, reasonable, and as convenient as the case admitted.

4. No words can express the manly conduct of the two Tatchells, who first after high water came off after the heavy surf permitted it, or before it was even prudent, with a letter from Mr. Jackson to the ship, offering help to myself by name, and to any other passengers who could return in the splendid little cockshell, which had been sent for by a cart from Harbour Cove on purpose. These two men, having been all but swamped in conveying myself, Mr. Matthews, an engineer from the *Brazil*, and two others (losing one ear in the first breaker, and regaining it only after happily three seas passed under us without breaking), yet went off again for other persons during the next six hours, I think, six times.

Bath, the highly intelligent clear-headed seaman who was chief boatman at the Hill Bottom, Mitchell, from St. Alban's Head, and Brown, from Kimmeridge, with their respective crews, have been spoken of, I think, in the London papers; their conduct cannot be too much praised. Had Bath not come off instantly after he saw our rockets, and had we, in our ignorance of the coast and local ground sea, taken to the boats in the surf, it is impossible to conjecture how few would have reached the shore. It was his local knowledge alone that explained to us that we must wait several hours till the half ebb, when the sea would probably moderate; without this, probably, all would have pressed urgently to leave the ship when it was found she could not be moved, and many lives might have been lost.

And, lastly, I shall never forget the wise courtesy of the Lady Augusta and Lady Catherine Scott and their family (before Mr. Farrer's and Mr. Jackson's return), in inciting the peasantry, guided by Mr. Uphill, to make every arrangement that was possible for the conveyance of whatever was requisite to and from the respective localities provided for the ladies and children, the passengers, and crew. If that courtesy and Christian kindness—carried on as it energetically was by Mr. Farrer and Mr. Jackson on their arrival—could be described, it would serve as a model for all similar occasions. I venture to say this because, being the first to reach the beach, and not having finally left the shore till the last men and the saved valuables had arrived, I witnessed all; whereas those of my fellow-passengers who did not come till all was prepared for them can hardly conceive the unceasing readiness, energy, and good humour of the people, even to those who carried the preventive boat that was stove in to the top of the cliff, out of harm's way.

It may help to convey to some of your readers the feelings which such scenes as this may impress on a man, if I say that, as the last act of the evening, when more than 200 had been fed and cared for, the Thanksgiving Prayers of the Service to be used at Sea were read in the stable by Mr. Farrer to the exhausted men as they lay or stood on the clean straw,

and that I never wish to hear ring in my ears a happier and more cheering sound than of the manly "Amen" which closed this day—a day when, after the first event, everything might have been worse, and hardly anything could have been any better.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
HENRY W. ACLAND.

Oxford, Jan. 15.

**WRECK OF THE AMERICAN SHIP "KILBY" ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.**—A few days since the American ship *Kilby* was seen during a fresh gale and hazy weather upon the inner face of the north sand head of the Goodwin. The harbour-master of Ramsgate immediately dispatched to the scene of danger the commissioners' steamer with the *Northumberland* life-boat in tow. They soon approached the ship, and perseveringly remained by her. The masts were, however, cut away, the ship filling fast and rapidly breaking up. The captain and his wife, the steward and his wife, the whole of the crew, and fifteen other persons were then taken off by the Ramsgate life-boat, which soon transhipped them to the steamer, in which every available comfort was administered to them. They were all afterwards safely landed at Ramsgate. Thus this valuable life-boat has again been instrumental in rescuing, probably, forty lives from an inevitable death on the fatal Goodwin Sands.

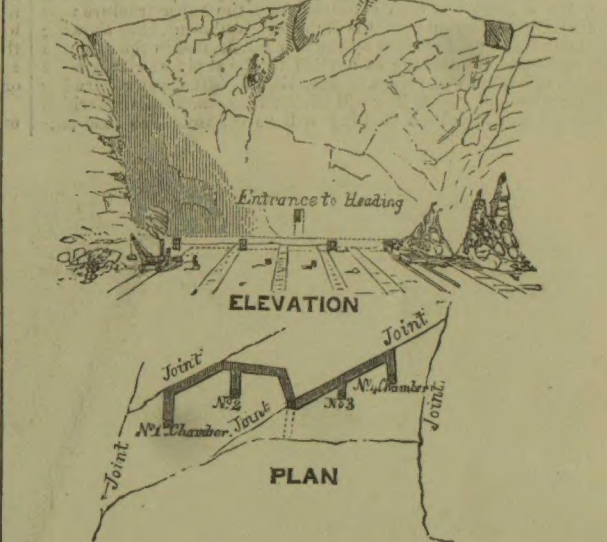
The French Marines now stationed at the Piræus have got up a theatre there, as their comrades the Zouaves did before Sebastopol.

## THE GREAT BLASTING OPERATION AT HOLYHEAD HARBOUR, NORTH WALES.

THIS great national undertaking, which is being carried out, under the immediate direction of the Board of Admiralty, by the Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, of Westminster, and which was designed by the late Mr. Rendel, affords periodically to the civil and military engineer an opportunity of witnessing the effect of large quantities of gunpowder brought to bear in the dislodgement of immense masses of the hardest description of quartz rock, amounting, in several instances, to upwards of 100,000 tons. One of these stupendous operations, the magnitude of which is shown in the plan and elevation of the accompanying Illustration, took place, on Friday, the 16th instant, in the presence of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., one of the Lords of the Admiralty; the Earl of Airlie, Lieut.-Colonel Servante of the Royal Engineers, the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., Lord Clarence Paget, Chancellor Trevor, Captain Bulkeley, Captain Skinner, R.N., Professor Ramsay, Mr. Haytor, Mr. Dobson, besides several other engineers and scientific gentlemen, as well as a very large party of ladies—amongst whom we observed Lady Willoughby de Broke, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Tregarn Griffiths, Mrs. Charles Rigby, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Haytor; and several hundred spectators.

The operation and engineering arrangements were under the personal direction of Mr. Charles Rigby, assisted by Mr. Reithimer, the resident engineer of the firm.

All present were much gratified and astonished by the effects produced with such certainty by the powerful agency of gunpowder and the voltaic battery, the large amount of stone dislodged and broken up into masses varying from three to ten tons each. It is computed that above 120,000 tons were brought down and broken into masses ready for loading by this explosion. The aggregate charge in the four chambers acting upon a face of 210 feet in length, 115 feet in height, with a line of least resistance of about 25 feet, was 16,000 lb. of gunpowder. The voltaic battery was placed a short distance from the quarries, and the spectators were within a protected battery or observatory in front of the mountain, at a distance of only 600 yards, from which they were enabled to witness the explosion without danger, not a stone having been propelled 100 yards from the face of the quarry. We may here mention that nearly 6,000,000 tons of stone have been already dislodged by this means for the construction of the harbour, without failure and without accident. In the mining operations which take place for this purpose the quantity of gunpowder used annually exceeds 500,000 lb., or more than 250 tons; and the stone deposited in the sea, for the formation of the rubble foundations and embankment, exceeds yearly 1,000,000 tons. In addition to the agency which gunpowder affords for the rapid construction of this breakwater, there are employed upwards of 1200 men, a large number of locomotive engines, stationary engines, travelling cranes with steam power, and every modern appliance which mechanical skill can bring to bear to accelerate the completion of this important harbour of refuge.



Grip of Heading, 33 feet. Depth of Sink, 63 feet. Length of Left Gallery, 65 feet. Length of Right Ditto, 78 feet. Charges of Powder:—No. 1 Chamber, 4200; No. 2, 4500; No. 3, 2300; No. 4, 5000 lb. Total charge, 16,000 lb. Height of Face, 115 feet; Length of Ditto, 210 feet. Line of least resistance, average 25 feet. Distance of Charge from Galvanic Battery, 1950 feet. Power of Battery, 46 cells. Scale of Plan—15 feet, 1 inch.

An interesting incident occurred during the operation. Immediately before the charge of powder was fired, a goat was seen upon the verge of the mountain; and, in an instant, the timid animal descended amidst the dislodged masses of the rock, and came to the ground unhurt!

The Northern (or Great) Breakwater is at present about 7000 feet in length, or nearly one mile and a half, and will inclose an area of upwards of 800 acres of Holyhead Bay, rendering it, as far as it is already projected into the sea, a perfectly secure roadstead and harbour, available to the largest vessels of any draught of water, in all winds, and in all states of the tide. Its necessity and utility have become so obvious, that it doubtless will, for the benefit of shipping and the public service, be made complete by considerably extending the arm of the breakwater which forms the roadstead. So much has the importance of this harbour been felt by mariners, that in its present state it has afforded protection to more than 300 vessels at one time during the violent gales in this Channel, and must thereby have saved a vast number of vessels and human lives.

To show its increasing utility, it may be mentioned that in 1854 1788 vessels, with a tonnage of 137,169 tons, anchored under shelter of the Northern Breakwater; and this number has been increased to upwards of 3000 vessels during the last year, or considerably above double the number.

The system adopted of constructing this breakwater so as to combine the advantages of obtaining stone from the adjoining mountain, with economy and rapidity of execution, has been that of forming timber stages, with railways over the line of the breakwater, about eighty feet above the bottom of the sea, and depositing the masses of stone of all dimensions by dropping them vertically from iron railway waggons, in trains of from ten to twelve at a time, into the required positions, thus bringing up the mass simultaneously to above the level of the sea. In this manner as much as 25,000 to 30,000 tons have been deposited in one week, and this vast demand is supplied by the great blasting operations that take place in the quarries from time to time, and of which the one we have described as witnessed on Friday, the 16th instant, produced upwards of 100,000 tons at one explosion. Although the severe storms which have repeatedly occurred on this exposed





THE ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMER "TYNE" ON SHORE AT ST. ALBAN'S HEAD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

coast have done from time to time much injury to portions of the stages, not a stone has been displaced from the superstructure now in course of construction upon the Rubble embankment, thus showing the judgment and skill evinced by the late Mr. Rendel in the adoption of this system of engineering as applied to the rapid and successful formation of harbours of refuge. The Eastern Breakwater (forming the inner area) and Packet Pier will be shortly commenced, with which the Chester and Holyhead Railway will be connected, so that pas-

sengers can without delay embark under cover on board the packets from the Harbour Railway Station, avoiding thereby any interruption to the traffic in the transfer from the packets to the trains, and saving thereby nearly an hour of time. This pier will also admit of being used as a store for at least 2000 tons of coals for the use of the packets or other vessels that may avail themselves of the harbour.

The works were commenced in 1848, and have since that time been unceasingly carried forward. When completed, this harbour will stand

unrivalled as one of the most stupendous achievements of the present age as regards the boldness of construction and rapidity of execution, and will form one of the finest and largest artificial harbours in the world. It would also, in the event of war, afford for the trade, commerce, and shipping of Liverpool one of the surest means of protection; being capable of harbouring in safety vessels of war of the largest class, and in any numbers which might be found necessary or desirable for the purpose.



HOLYHEAD HARBOUR WORKS.—VIEW OF THE FACE OF THE MOUNTAIN AFTER THE GRAND BLASTING OPERATIONS, JAN. 16, 1857: THE QUANTITY OF QUARTZ ROCK DISPLACED 120,000 TONS, BY A CHARGE OF 16,000 POUNDS OF POWDER.





BRITISH CONSUL'S HOUSE.

H.M.S. TRIBUNE.

PERUVIAN FRIGATE—BOATS FIRING.

PERUVIAN STORE-SHIPS.

ARICA, IN PERU, ATTACKED BY THE SQUADRON OF GENERAL VIRANCO.

## THE MOVEMENT IN PERU.

REVOLUTIONS are so frequent in this country that scarcely two years pass over in quiet. About six weeks ago Ariquipa, the chief city of the south, and second in Peru, pronounced for General Viranco; and, on the 16th Nov., whilst the Peruvian 44-gun steam-frigate *Apuremac* was lying at Arica, Lieutenant Montero, taking advantage of Commodore Salsedo and his principal officers being on shore at a ball, hauled down the broad pendant, declared for General Viranco, and steamed away for Islay, the port of Ariquipa, under a salute of 21 guns, leaving the unfortunate Commodore to enjoy his *valse à deux temps* at his leisure. On her arrival at Islay, she captured the screw-steamer *Loa*, with 60,000 dollars on board, which had been placed there for safety, and, on the town pronouncing, received troops from Ariquipa, and sailed with the *Loa* to attack Arica. They reached the latter

port on the 26th, and the frigate immediately summoned the town to surrender, which being refused, she went to work landing troops. At first they received a check, and were beat back, but, on the *Loa's* anchoring off the mole head, more troops, under the protection of her grape-shot and the boats' guns, were landed, and, after some sharp fighting, the Government troops were either killed or taken prisoners, and the town remained in possession of Viranco's party. Some 20 to 25 were killed, and from 20 to 40 wounded. Considering the Government troops only numbered from 60 to 80, they fought well, but they suffered severely. Fortunately for the foreign residents her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, Captain Edgell, had called in on the 24th, and, learning the state of affairs, was proceeding to Islay when she fell in with the squadron, and steamed back in company. Her presence contributed in a great degree to the preservation of order after the town had fallen, whilst her medical staff were of great assist-

ance to the wounded on both sides. Finding the town did not pronounce, the Peruvian frigate re-embarked her men.

At daylight, on the 27th, large bodies of troops were observed coming from Tama, the chief town of the department; and, as there was every appearance of a desperate struggle taking place, the ladies and foreigners were offered an asylum on board the British frigate which many accepted. After a long discussion the Peruvian Commandant agreed not to fire on the town if the troops did not advance, and he was allowed to take off coal and provisions. Owing to the exertions of Mr. Nugent, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, these terms were accepted, and much bloodshed was avoided. At night the troops marched in, and at noon next day the squadron sailed for Islay, to the great relief of the inhabitants. A French lady was struck in the face by a spent shot, and some fears were at first entertained of her life, but she recovered.



MERCHANT SHIPS.

H.M.S. TRIBUNE.

BOATS LANDING TROOPS.

PERUVIAN SQUADRON.

ISLAY, IN PERU, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL VIRANCO.



The *Tribune* followed the squadron to Islay, and found another screw-steamer had joined them. She arrived in the nick of time, for the Pacific mail-steamer *Bogota*, was in difficulties. Some troops had been sent down from Lima, but on arrival had pronounced for Viranco, amidst cheers from the ships. They, of course, wished to land, to which, as passengers, there was no objection; but Viranco's party wanted to take the Colonel prisoner, which, of course, could not be allowed; and on this gentle hint being forwarded to headquarters they at once gave up the point, though Viranco declared he had been removed in the same way at Callao. Viranco has all the steamers except a small paddle. So matters rest at present. Lieut. Montero sports a broad pendant: this is certainly the country for promotion!

General Viranco is a mild, gentlemanly-looking man of the middle height; though much younger, he is not unlike, particularly about the forehead, the gallant Lord Lyons. He is popular, and much beloved by the soldiers, but seems too mild for the set he has to deal with. The *Tribune's* appearance at Islay caused a great sensation. Cavalry dashed about, troops hurried off to the ships, the fires were stirred up—for the President had proclaimed them pirates.

#### ARICA

Is the sea-port of Taena, from which it is distant thirty-six miles. A railway connects the two towns, and nearly all the merchandise for Bolivia passes by this route. The town is very poor, having but few trees or signs of vegetation. The valley, distant two miles, which produces orange, lemon, and fig trees, is the only redeeming point, for there an occasional patch of green is seen amidst very brown dust-coloured foliage. The valley, a mile to two in width, is formed by the heavy rush of water occasioned by the melting of the snows in the Cordilleras, which lasts for two months in the year; during the remaining months it is a dry watercourse, the surrounding country being a deep arid sand. The anchorage is good.

#### ISLAY.

This is a more wretched place still, although the sea-port of the second city of Peru. No sign of vegetation exists—nought but a dry, arid sand, covered here and there by white patches of light dust, said to be ashes thrown from the volcano of Ariquipa. The water is deep close to the shore; and, as a swell tumbles in along the whole line of the Pacific coast, lying at anchor is not always so pleasant. Although Peru is rich in mines of every description, the appearance of the country is anything but pleasing. There is no luxuriant vegetation as in other countries of the same latitude, but a dry, parched soil. Yet Providence protects it from the sun's scorching rays, by spreading as it were a veil of fleecy clouds between the sun and the earth, and refreshing the latter at nights with heavy dews. It is to this Peru owes its delicious climate: and where on the other side in this latitude—12 south—you would be borne down by heat, we enjoy a temperate and healthy climate. Man alone, by his appetite for change, destroys its enjoyments; and where gentle streams should irrigate the land its soil is dyed in blood.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.**—The following circular has been addressed by Lord Palmerston to each of the Liberal Members:—"Downing-street, Jan. 16, 1857. Sir,—The meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 3rd of February, business of great importance will then come under the consideration of Parliament; and I trust, therefore, that you will allow me to express my earnest hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to attend in your place in the House of Commons at the opening of the Session.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant, PALMERSTON."

**OPPOSITION TO THE PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.**—A public meeting was held at Exeter-hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of opposing the continuance of the property and income tax at 1s. 4d. in the pound after the 5th of April next. There were about 2000 persons present, all members of the Income and Property Tax Association. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Wire, in the absence of Mr. Alderman Sidney, the treasurer of the association; and among the gentlemen on the platform were Major Reed, M.P.; Mr. T. Chambers, M.P.; Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P.; Colonel Sir D. Macdougall, Mr. Nicholay, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. T. D'Hanger, Mr. J. Edmonds, Mr. Gowing, Mr. W. C. Jay, Mr. Lovick, Mr. Patten, Mr. G. Walter, Mr. Willey, &c. &c. Deputations were also present from Barnsley, Birmingham, Bridgewater, Brighton, Deptford, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Oxford, and Reading. Mr. C. F. Buott, the honorary secretary, read letters from General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. Malins, M.P.; and Mr. Muntz, M.P.; all expressing their regret at not being able to take part in the proceedings, but promising their support in the House of Commons. The secretary also stated that communications had been received from Cheltenham, Derby, Devonport, Exeter, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Maidstone, &c. Resolutions against the tax, in its present shape and amount, were passed unanimously. The chief speakers were Major Reed, M.P.; Mr. T. Chambers, M.P.; Mr. Pellatt, M.P.; Col. Sir Duncan Macdougall, and Mr. J. A. Nicholay. Several speakers then came forward to address the meeting, but they were all unable to obtain any large measure of support in their overtures for a hearing.

**THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.**—The Committee of Privy Council on Education has arranged to open the new Educational Museum at the new buildings, South Kensington, in the spring. The Museum will exhibit, under a proper classification, all important books, diagrams, illustrations, and apparatus connected with education, already in use, or which may be published from time to time, either at home or abroad. The public will be admitted free on certain days of the week; and on other days, which will be reserved for students, opportunity will be given to examine and consult the objects exhibited with the utmost freedom. The articles exhibited at St. Martin's-hall in 1854, which were presented to the Society of Arts, and by that society given to the Education Board in order to found a museum, will form part of the Educational Museum. The producers of apparatus, books, diagrams, maps, &c., used in teaching will have the privilege, subject to certain regulations, of placing their publications and productions in the Museum, thus making them known to the public; and we understand that a desire to assist has been unanimously expressed by all the great educational societies and publishers. A catalogue is to be prepared which will contain the price-lists which exhibitors may furnish for insertion. The books and objects will be grouped under the following divisions:—1. School buildings and fittings, forms, desks, slates, plans, models, &c. 2. General education, including reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, foreign languages, histories. 3. Drawing and the fine arts. 4. Music. 5. Household economy. 6. Geography and astronomy. 7. Natural history. 8. Chemistry. 9. Physics. 10. Mechanics. 11. Apparatus for teaching the blind and the deaf and dumb.

**ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—The annual Court of the Governors of this institution was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Monday last; Rear-Admiral Lord Colchester in the chair. By the report of the committee it appears that £1678 had been expended on grants to the distressed families of naval officers. The income of the past year showed an increase of £24 upon that of the previous one, which had itself exhibited an increase of £181 11s. compared with that of the year before. The total amount of invested capital at present amounted to £36,513 ss. 9d., in the Three per Cent Consols.

**REFORM OF CRIMINALS.**—A numerous and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea took place in the Clock-house, King's-road, Chelsea, on Monday night—the Rev. J. C. Goodhart in the chair—in support of the Reformatory and Industrial Home for Male Criminals at Brixton. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Cadman, Rector of St. George's, Southwark, and the Rev. Mr. Robinson, who gave some interesting details, showing how persons discharged from prisons were suspected and avoided by friends and society, and, without character and the means to obtain food by their labour, were driven to the commission of fresh crimes to obtain the means to sustain existence. To remedy this evil the Criminal Reformatory came forward, and, giving a home to the discharged criminal, taught him some industrial occupation, and restored him to society a useful member, instead of a pest. The Rev. Mr. Cohen, Chaplain to the City Prison, detailed his prison experiences, showing that many were driven to the commission of crime from the lack of any alternative. Resolutions approving the objects and principles of the Reformatory were adopted, and subscriptions entered into.

**THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—Actions have been commenced against some of the shareholders, and bankruptcies and insolvencies will follow. A serious difficulty has presented itself to parties taking the benefit of the Act, to relieve themselves from the liabilities, as all creditors would have to be inserted in the schedules, and as there are some thousands the mere costs out of pocket would amount to several hundreds of pounds. A circular has been issued by an agency firm in the City offering to buy up any deposit account at the rate of 12s. in the pound, less the dividend already received.

**THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**—A large meeting of master boot and shoe makers in the metropolis, including many of the principal members of the trade, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday evening, with the view of adopting some common course of action to accommodate their interests to the unprecedented rise in the price of leather of late, and especially within the last six weeks. The meeting entirely repudiated the idea of anything like a combination among themselves or the trade of which they are members for the purpose of forcing a rise of prices on the public. A resolution was passed by acclamation recommending the adoption by the trade of an average advance in the price of boots and shoes in proportion to the rise in the price of leather.

**BANQUET GIVEN BY THE QUEEN OF OUDE.**—A magnificent banquet was given on Tuesday by the Queen of Oude, at Harley House, to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company. The banquet and wines were of the most recherché description, provided by Messrs. Bathe and Co., of the London Tavern.

**DOCK WARRANTS.**—On Monday last a public meeting of merchants, bankers, and other traders, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of entering a formal protest against the legal dictum laid down by the Court of Exchequer Chamber in the case of *Kingsford v. Merry*, whereby the holder of a "delivery order," or "dock warrant," is debarred from recovering the property assigned if it can be shown that the assignor has obtained it improperly or by fraud. Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P., presided; and among the gentlemen who surrounded him were Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. Moffat, M.P., Mr. Gregson, M.P., Mr. Archibald Hastie, M.P., the Governor of the Bank of England, and most of the principal bankers of the City. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Archibald Hastie, M.P., said he had the authority of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade for stating that the Government were willing and most anxious to apply a remedy to the evil complained of.

**MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.**—On Monday afternoon a second public meeting, consisting chiefly of artisans connected with the building trades, was held in Smithfield, for the purpose of adopting measures for giving effect to resolutions passed at the meeting held on the previous Monday. Several workmen addressed the meeting, which was very orderly, and resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were agreed to. It was stated by one of the speakers that there are no less than 35,000 persons connected with the building trade out of employment.

**COOKS V. GOVERNESSES.**—"I was one of about fifty ladies," writes a governess, "who applied last week, in reply to an advertisement, for a situation as governess in a family in the neighbourhood of Kingsland. The applicants went from all parts of London and its environs; many were in consequence quite overcome with fatigue, having walked long distances to save expense. After having been kept standing in a cold draughty hall more than an hour, I at last obtained an interview with the lady, and learnt that the duties of the governess would consist in educating and taking the entire charge of the children, seven in number, two being quite babies; to perform for them all the menial offices of a nurse, make and mend their clothes; to teach at least three accomplishments, and 'fill up the leisure hours of an evening by playing to company.' For these combined duties the munificent sum of £10 per annum was offered. I ascertained for a fact that the two domestic servants in the same family were paid respectively £12 and £10."

**THE BULLION ROBBERY AND THE TURKISH BONDS.**—The claims of Fanny Kay to the Turkish Coupons found at Pierce's house after his arrest, and which were proved to have been entrusted to him by Agar for the support of herself and her child, were argued at chambers on Wednesday morning before Baron Martin, the Judge who tried the case. Mr. Bodkin, the counsel, and Mr. Rees, the solicitor, appeared on the part of the South-Eastern Railway Company; Mr. Wontner for Pierce; Mr. Lewis for Burgess; and Mr. Sleight represented Mr. Under-Sheriff Crosley. Mr. Baron Martin, after hearing the various parties, adjourned the further consideration of the matter till Monday next, in order that in the interim additional affidavits might be filed. The learned Judge, however, said his present opinion was that Fanny Kay was entitled to the Bonds, they having been handed over by Agar to Pierce as trustee for and on behalf of her and her child previous to the conviction of Agar.

**THE SAWARD FORGERY GANG.**—James Townshend Saward and James Anderson, who stand charged with being concerned in the late gigantic system of forgeries, were again placed at the bar on Wednesday, before the Lord Mayor, for further examination. The evidence was confined to that of a corroborative character, in relation to the forgeries on Messrs. Hankey and Ransom's banks. The witnesses Attwell and Hardwick were not in attendance, it being understood that Mr. Giffard, as counsel for Saward, did not purpose cross-examining that day. The prisoners were again remanded.

**ROBSON, THE CRYSTAL PALACE FORGER.**—It is said that Robson, who is now in Newgate, having been placed there to facilitate the making up of his accounts under the fiat in bankruptcy, has for some days past evinced symptoms of aberration of mind. The anxiety he has undergone consequent upon his irretrievably degraded position, and the indignities and personal suffering to which he, in common with all convicts sentenced to transportation, is subjected, have completely shaken his intellect. His insanity is said to have assumed a form of intense melancholy. There can be little doubt that he will be removed to Bethlem Hospital as a criminal lunatic, where, in all probability, he will shortly end his days, as he manifests symptoms of a complete constitutional decay.

**FIRE AT SPITALFIELDS.**—On Thursday morning, between four and five, a fire broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. John Weston, termed the "Three Neats' Tongues," Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields. The building was exceedingly antiquated, and contained nearly twenty rooms. At the time of the outbreak there were sleeping in the premises Mr. and Mrs. Weston and five children, and several other persons, all of whom fortunately escaped. By nine o'clock the firemen got the fire entirely extinguished, but not until the building and all it contained were consumed. The contents were insured in the Sun, and the building in the Monarch.

**THE NOTTING-HILL BURGLARS.—A FIGHT WITH THE POLICE.**—In consequence of information received by Mr. Hughes, superintendent of the D division at Marylebone station, that several burglaries had lately been committed at Notting-hill and its vicinity, he directed Sergeant Potter, of the same division, with Parsons, 182 D, active officers of the division, who were in plain clothes, with several other police-constables, who were in uniform, to proceed to the locality on Tuesday night, for the purpose of endeavouring to apprehend the burglars. Upon the arrival of this force at the spot, it was arranged that it should proceed to Westbourne-park Road and Villas, when constables were stationed in the rear of several of the houses there. About three o'clock on Wednesday morning the rattle of one of the constables was heard, this officer having seen two men get over a wall in the rear of the house No. 29, Westbourne-park Villas. The officer, Spencer, 358, went up to them, followed by Potter, Parsons, and three other constables; but one of the burglars, named Hughes, took out of his pocket a large iron piler, such as is used by gasfitters to remove screws from gas pipes, with which he struck at the officer who closed upon him. In doing so Dobell received a blow which knocked him down; but the burglar was eventually secured, and taken to the station-house. Near where the struggle took place a screw-driver, a large pocket knife, two wax candles, and some lucifer matches were picked up, which there is no doubt were flung away by Hughes. The companion of Hughes, while this affray was going on, sprang over the wall, followed by Parsons and a constable named Soar. He swore that he would not be taken alive. Soar, however, succeeded in taking him. At the station-house some lucifer matches and wax candles were found on him. Much alarm was caused during the affray. Many gentlemen got up, and, half-dressed, came out of their houses and fired off pistols, to the danger of the police. One gentleman, who had a life-preserver, was about to strike Parsons, 182 D, who was in plain clothes, as he was getting over a wall. In consequence of the numerous burglaries the proprietors of the houses in that locality are armed with revolvers.

**DARING GAROTTE ROBBERY.**—On the evening of Friday, the 16th inst., Colonel Gordon, late of the Royal Artillery, after dining at the house of a friend at Charlton, proceeded along the Shooter's-hill-road to Woolwich, and on arriving near what is known as the "Blue Gate" on Woolwich-common, he was attacked by three artillerymen, who seized him by the throat, and succeeded in carrying off all the property about his person, including a silver snuff-box and a purse containing a quantity of silver, with which they got clear off. On Saturday detective officer Crouch, of the R division, examined the spot where the robbery took place; and, on instituting a strict search, found a soldier's pass, belonging to James Price, a private of the 6th battalion of Royal Artillery, who was taken into custody on suspicion. Price underwent an examination before Mr. Traill, the police magistrate, on Monday afternoon, but was discharged, the only evidence of a suspicious nature beyond that mentioned being that, on the night in question, he did not return until twelve o'clock (three hours after the robbery) instead of eleven. Since the above occurrence orders have been issued by the Commandant (General Sir F. Williams), by which 170 men are stationed every evening as pickets along the different line of roads leading to and from the barracks.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths registered in London were 1171; of these 582 were deaths of males, 589 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1219; but for the purpose of comparison this should be raised proportionally to increase of population up to the present time, in which case it will become 1341. The result of the comparison is that the deaths of last week were less by 170 than the average rate of mortality would have produced. The deaths of four nonagenarians were recorded in the week. The oldest was a gentleman of the age of ninety-six years, who died in Lambeth. Last week the births of 966 boys and 818 girls, in all 1784 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1521.

**DEATH THROUGH TIGHT LACING.**—An inquest was held at Leeds on Monday on the body of Ann Eliza Durham, aged twenty-six. The surgeon who made a post-mortem examination of the body found the waist exceedingly small, the lungs much congested, the heart much larger than natural, and the cavities full of blood. He considered death to have arisen from smallness of the chest, caused probably by tight lacing, disease of the valves of the heart, and depression of spirits. The verdict returned was, "Died from disease of the heart."—*Leeds Mercury.*

#### THE SOUTH-DOWN FOXHOUNDS.



free with the poultry-yard, Mr. Elam entertains a very great respect for his gallant lodger.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE publication of the handicaps for several of the great spring events has been the leading feature of the past week. The Chester Cup weights have of course been the subject of the closest scrutiny, and to us the principle on which they have been framed seems utterly inscrutable. Fifty out of the 186 are weighted from 4 st. to 4 st. 12 lb., a purely childish absurdity to begin with, as nearly every one of such starters will be ridden many pounds over-weight; while Flarrow, who is only a five-furlong horse at best, is honoured with the top weight—9 st. 2 lb. Although he is only one year he senior he is called upon to give 34 lb. to One Act (6 st. 10 lb.), who won the last Chester Cup, and is a perfect glutton for a distance. Melissa (8 st. 4 lb.) is only seventh on the list, and most unaccountably favoured; and, seeing that Fisherman received 2 lb. and beat Roger-thorpe a neck at Weymouth, it is difficult to understand why he has now to give him 21 lb. Lance and Pretty Boy are each well in at 7 st. 11 lb., and Warlock very badly, at 7 st. 12 lb. One Act received 7 lb. from Yellow Jack last year, and just beat him a head, and now the unlucky chestnut has to give her 10 lb.! One might fancy that some race committee had been arranging the weights instead of the usual handicapper. It is an old saying that betting men will back anything that has four legs, and, certainly, when we saw them "hot" upon the miler, Mincepie, last Monday, for a race of this length and severity, it looks very much like it.

The death of the Duke of Rutland, aged seventy-eight, on Monday, has left no void in the racing world, as he had only one horse or so in training at Tom Taylor's, and his "light blue and purple sleeves" had become almost a thing of the past. Although he came to his estates when of age, after a twelve years' minority, his name did not appear on the Racing Calendar till he was thirty, and he had never more than twelve horses in training at one time. In 1811 he won the Oaks with Sorcery, ridden by Sam Chifney; and in 1814 with Medora; and his regular jockey, Robinson, had the pleasure of landing Cadland a winner of the Derby after his memorable dead heat with Bill Scott on the Colonel. Newmarket was his favourite course; and some of his happiest days were spent near it at Cheveley Park, or the Palace, where the Duke of York, Beau Brummell, and Crabbe the poet, were all welcome guests. Oppidan, Quadrille, Scarborough, Flambeau, Flame, and Rattrap, were fair animals; but, though Cadland did him good service, he never had "a great Cup horse," so to speak. His foxhounds constituted his greatest pleasure; and he had at Belvoir, when he died, a huntsman and a pack second to none in the kingdom. Goosey hunted them for many years, but they never reached in his day their present state of efficiency, under Will Goodall. The present Duke, like his father, is a keen shot and Nimrod, but has no taste for the race and the starting-post.

The Waltham Abbey pantomime still furnishes food for quarrelling to those who still dabble in the dregs of steeplechasing. Northamptonshire, however, still stands up for this sport; and there is the prospect of a very fair two days, with three races on each, at Oundle, on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The entries for the Club Stakes quite savour of old Ben and Becher times. Tallaght, in Ireland, also holds its carnival on Monday.

The Cottesmore had a brilliant run on Tuesday, from Tilton Wood into the neighbourhood of Uppingham. The fog was so great at starting that but few got away with the hounds. Amongst the foremost of those who went through the run was Captain Bernal, and we hear that it was thought to be a better one, on the whole, and over a finer country, than even that with "the Duke's" on the previous day. Mr. Davenport, a well-known front-flight man in Cheshire, has joined the "Melton division," which seems to acquire strength every week. The North Staffordshire had a very good day on Monday. The meet was Leighford Hall, near Stafford, and was attended by several scarlets from the Atherstone and the Altrington hunts. The first fox was lost after a good ringing run of 1 h. 20 mins., in consequence of a fresh fox crossing his line, and the second was killed after a capital run of 1 h. 10 mins. A third was then found within a very short distance of Stafford, and took them at a racing pace right through the Leighford coverts, and then to the left across the railway and away to the Whitmanes in the Albrighton country, where the scent became very cold and the hounds were stopped, five-and-twenty miles from their kennel. The pleasantest feature of the day was the reappearance of the veteran huntsman Joe Maiden in the saddle, after being absent from it for nearly two years, in consequence of the amputation of his left leg some four inches below the knee. The gradual contraction of the knee-joint for the five-and-twenty years since his boiler accident seemed, even as lately as last September, to render his chance of riding to hounds a completely "forlorn hope." American invention, however, came at the nick of time to his aid; and by the perseverance and ingenuity of Mr. Edwin Osborne, of Saville-row (the English patentee of the "Palmer's Artificial Leg"), the knee has been got to act considerably, and fitted with a leg which enables him, after his hitherto short practice on it, to walk very fairly with the aid of a stick, and to ride as well as ever he did. In fact, from the style in which he rode close up to his hounds and took his fences on Monday, it would have been impossible to observe that he had sustained any loss. Much as we were delighted to see this admirable huntsman once more in his glory, with his horn at his saddle-bow, we trust that this triumph for America in our hunting fields may not be the forerunner of another when the racing cracks of the Old and New Worlds meet over an English race-course.

Saucebox has gone to France, and Colnutt to Sardinia; Weatherbit and Janus, the steeplechaser, stand for sale at Tattersall's on Monday; and Vindex, Vandal, and John Cosser on the Monday following. Miss Bowe, Blue Bonnet, The Flapper, and Canozou have to foal shortly to the Flying Dutchman.

The greyhound saplings, Fall of Kars and Titled Treason, are for sale at £50 each or £80 the pair; the latter of them beat Hobbins, the winner of the Sundorne Challenge Cup, after three undecided courses at Bradwardine; and, as Lady Clara had to succumb at the same meeting to Goldfinder, it is to be hoped that the triumphant "Rs" and "Bs" will find their level at last in the Waterloo Cup. Shropshire has a coursing meeting, at Aston Oswestry, on Tuesday; Winmarleigh (Lancashire) and Holt (Worcestershire) are fixed for Wednesday; Crosby, Knipe Scar, and Epsom (Grand Open), for Thursday; and Nottingham (Open), for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD PALMERSTON'S circular has gone forth to the Liberal members of Parliament, with the usual announcement that important business will demand their presence at the opening of the Session. To the vacant seats in the House, the death of the aged Duke of Rutland now adds another—Lord Granby succeeding to the title, and North Leicestershire having, therefore, a *comité d'élite* in the case of a representative duly accredited by the power that governs those parts. Lord Granby, as a member of the House of Commons, appeared to be a man of earnest convictions, and though he usually spoke and voted, in our judgment, on the wrong side, especially in the debates on the war, in which he took the Russo-Manchesterian view of the case, it was impossible not to respect his sincerity. At one time there was an idea of his leading the Opposition, but for this he had neither the readiness nor the power. The House heard him tolerantly upon occasion, and showed him the usual favour due to Marquises, but he would have been an infliction had he frequently risen. He leaves two brothers in the Commons to represent Belvoir Castle.

The assassin of the Archbishop of Paris has been tried, and another instance has been afforded of the unseemly working of the Continental system of inquisition which makes the Judge a counsel in the cause. It is impossible that when the prisoner is obstinate and adroit the Judge should not become antagonistic, and eventually lose his temper; and then what should be a calm investigation changes to a wrangle. In the case of Verger the difficulty was increased by the man's violent and ungovernable disposition, which occasionally manifested itself in almost frenzied exclamations and abuse. He was, of course, condemned to die. The spectators conducted themselves with as much indecency as the accused, and with less excuse; and, in answer to his frantic appeals to them, they grinned, shouted, shook their fists, and lavished virulent language upon a man in the clutch of the gaolers. As to the condition of his mind the question is not very difficult. It is stated that his mother died insane, and that one of his brothers is in confinement. But Verger was perfectly aware, and had been so for a year, that he was about to defy the law in slaying his enemy, and therefore, according to our own rules, the asylum cannot claim him from the executioner. Among the sentimental nonsense which has been written about the catastrophe, the Archbishop has been called a "martyr." This is to degrade the noblest title that man can bear. Did M. Sibour go willingly to death? Did he know that he was in the slightest danger? A less voluntary death than his can hardly be conceived. But the Romish Church has a habit of over-acting, and over-colouring, even when she has good material to deal with; and if she will turn tragedy into melodrama, she must be content with the enthusiasm of the vulgar.

Two large meetings of the working classes, or, rather, of the classes that would work if they could, have been held in Smithfield. A great mass of labourers, of employment from circumstances over which, as they truly say, they have no control, has gathered to consider what they shall do for sustenance. Let us do justice to the order and temperance which characterised their conduct, while regretting that the remedies prescribed to them by their orators were empiric. The redistribution of property is a phrase which no sensible English mechanic ought to tolerate. But the right of the man who is in need to be relieved from the poor-rate was very properly asserted, and we cannot feel surprised that, knowing the brutality of work-house officials, as constantly brought before the magistrates, these men expressed a determination to claim their right in such force as would prevent porters and relieving officers from insulting them. The Bumbles, in their parochial zeal for the rates, may prove to have done more mischief to property than their masters dream of. But the great remedy for over-supply of labour is emigration, and those who can think a little further than others should labour for a national recognition of this way of escape so providentially open to our population. The Greeks were the best colonists that ever existed, and how did they colonise? By sending scoundrels, or incapables, or the wretched, to plant homes round the Mediterranean? No, they sent forth their young and vigorous men, and bade them make a new Greece for themselves, but never to forget the old country; and the counsel was followed, and in every colony one altar was kindled "to the welfare of the old homes."

There has been no particular railway grievance for some time, and we are willing to hope that the various accidents and examples of the past twelvemonth have produced a salutary effect upon the direction and the administration of our iron roads. A statement has, however, appeared, to which this is a very good time to call attention. It is notorious that when an accident occurs the country around the spot is scoured for medical aid, and that the professional men instantly hurry to the spot, and yield their services with noble promptness and humanity. But it is further said that in various cases the railway company, whose negligence has caused the accident, and whose servants have summoned the surgeons, refuse to remunerate the latter, and that they have been unable to substantiate their claims, owing to legal quibble, ever powerful to defeat the honest man and deliver the rascal. Now, if this be the case, the conduct of the companies in question might be characterised by a stronger epithet than we care to use in connection with *ex parte* statements. On the Russian railways, we believe, each train carries a surgeon, and though the mass of Russian surgeons are very bad, his presence is better than nothing. What the passengers are to do if the Doctor himself is smashed we are not quite sure; perhaps as he wears the Czar's uniform the population would consider it profane to suppose that accident could touch him.

The dynasty of mountain monarchy is subject to perpetual change. As for Mont Blanc "they discredited him long ago." The "giant of the Western Star" has also gone down before the Asiatic Goliath, who has long been supposed to be the highest mountain in the world. But recent measurements have once more shifted the crown; and the mighty Dhawalagiri, with his 26,802 feet, must take his place below the throne of a still mightier monster, to whom no name was supposed to belong, and whom the Mountain-Warwick, or Kingmaker, an officer in the East India Company's service, proposes to call Mount Everest. At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, however, a protest was made the other day against this nomenclature; and it was stated that the great mountain had for ages been known to the natives as Devadlunga—a lofty and euphonious title, by which earth should certainly do him homage.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO THE POPE.—The Commissioners of Sacred Archaeology on the 31st ult. presented a New Year's gift to the Pope, consisting of a circular marble table, containing, in a central octagonal compartment, a copy in marbles of various colours of an ancient painting of the good Shepherd, discovered in the vault of a *cubiculum* in the catacombs of St. Callixtus, near the crypt of the Pope and martyr, St. Cornelius.—*Letter from Rome, Jan. 15.*

AN INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—A new company has been started in Calcutta, under the title of the Cachar Tea Company. There are 3000 shares at thirty rupees each; of these 2000 have been taken up and paid for, that is to say, the first instalment called for has been paid. Three rupees a share is the first call, and six the next, payable the year following.—*Smith and Elder's Homeward Mail.*

## MUSIC.

THE only noticeable concerts of this week have been the oratorio performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society and Mr. Hullah. At Exeter-hall Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) and Mozart's "Requiem" were given for the second time this season, on Monday evening. The Sacred Harmonic Society have often performed these two masterpieces, and always together. This season their performance is better and more successful than ever. Both of them are works of extreme difficulty; and the clearness and smoothness with which they are now executed is the natural result of frequent repetition. The principal solo parts in the "Lobgesang" were sung by Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Lockey, and Mr. Sims Reeves. To these performers, in the "Requiem," Mr. Thomas was added. They all acquitted themselves admirably. The hall was full to overflowing. The performance of "Elijah," at St. Martin's Hall, was good in parts, but very defective as a whole. The choruses were sung with tolerable correctness, though the *nuances* were not nicely observed; and the excessive loudness of the organ throughout the whole performance was positively oppressive. The two great solo parts were in very incompetent hands. Mr. Thomas, though a good, steady oratorio singer, is destitute of the dramatic element, and, therefore, failed entirely in sustaining the character of the Prophet; and the principal soprano part, which demands a Jenny Lind or a Clara Novello, was quite beyond the powers of Miss Banks, who, *du reste*, is a young singer of much promise. Mr. Sims Reeves, however, and Miss Dolby sang the tenor and contralto parts, and, as usual, sang admirably.

OUR most eminent performers, both vocal and instrumental, are busy in the provinces, and will, of course, continue to be so till the commencement of the London season. M. Jullien, with his magnificent orchestra, is perambulating the country, giving "Beethoven Nights," "Mendelssohn Nights," &c., on the same grand scale and with the same brilliant success as in London. He is also accompanied by Herr Fornes and Madame Gassier, whose vocal performances add greatly to the attraction of the concerts. Mr. Charles Hallé is carrying on his classical Chamber Concerts at Manchester, and delighting the numerous amateurs of that highly musical town. At the concert of the 8th inst. the principal concerted pieces were Schubert's Trio in B flat for the piano, violin, and violoncello—an admirable composition, though little known to our public; Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor for the same instruments; and Beethoven's Sonata in F for the piano and violin. In these pieces Hallé was assisted by Ernst and Platti, and the result of their union was perfection. Hallé, moreover, played as solos chamber morceaux of Chopin and Stephen Heller.

OUR admirable composer and pianist, Mr. GEORGE OSBORNE, is at present on a tour in Ireland, and is everywhere received by his compatriots with enthusiasm. His appearance at the last concert of the Dublin Philharmonic Society is thus spoken of by the *Freeman's Journal*—a paper which contains a trustworthy criticism:—"Mr. George Osborne, as a pianist, next claims our attention. Weber's 'Concert-Stück' we never heard so well played as by this gentleman. His reading manifested a thorough conception of the author; and his playing was full of vigour, brilliancy, elasticity of touch, and roundness of tone. He also played a nocturne, entitled 'L'Esperance,' a deliciously-flowing theme, with accompaniment for the left hand, in *arpeggi*, and a study in E minor, composed by himself. Both pieces he rendered with consummate skill. Miss Catherine Hayes and George Osborne are natives of Ireland, and the country may well be proud of two such artists."

THE "Traviata" at the Paris Italian Opera is drawing full houses, and receives great applause. But we can gather from the prevailing tone of the journals that this applause is bestowed more upon the youthful and charming Piccolomini than upon the opera itself—the Parisian critics agreeing in their estimate both of the work and of the fair prima donna with the majority of their London brethren. The "Traviata" (in our opinion Verdi's *chef-d'œuvre*) has been brought out at the Grand Opéra in a French dress, under the title of "Le Trouvère," with some additions to the music made by the composer. Its success has been less than was expected; though two reasons may be given for this result: first the opera is now no novelty, the public being already familiar with it in its original form; and secondly, it is at this very time better performed in Paris at the Italian Opera.

MR. LUMLEY (says *Galignani*), who has been in Paris a few days, has left Italy, to conclude some important engagements for Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Balfe, the popular composer (the same journal adds), is at present in Paris, and has been laid up by an attack of bronchitis, but is now convalescent. He is, it is stated, engaged in the composition of a new opera on an original subject.

ROSSINI has taken up his permanent abode in Paris. He is well in health, but a sort of *malade imaginaire*, subject to hypochondria and nervous irritation. He sees a few intimate friends in a quiet way, but does not go into what is called society, and refuses to enter the doors of a musical theatre, having a rooted dislike to the dramatic music of the day.

ON Thursday (last week) an evening concert was given in the theatre of the Harrow Literary Institution, in aid of its funds. The following eminent vocal performers gave their assistance:—Miss Messert, the Misses Brougham, Mrs. T. Rolfe, and Mr. Tillyard. Mr. Haskins performed on the pianoforte, and Mr. Case on the concertina. The programme presented a choice selection of music, and the whole performance gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

SUCH is the success of the pantomimes that we have but little at present to report in the way of novelty; indeed, nothing at all at the large theatres. The Christmas holidays have been bountiful patrons of the more important dramatic establishments. It is only the less-favoured places of entertainment that have felt the need of necessity to produce new pieces. Of these we now proceed to give some account.

STRAND.—It is to Mr. E. Stirling that we are indebted for the novelty at this theatre. It is entitled "The Jew's Daughter." The heroine is impersonated by Miss Kate Percy, a *débutante*, who has made a favourable impression in the character. Leah is in love with a nobleman guilty of a political offence, and condemned to death, but who is ignorant of the lady's passion. When, therefore, she proposes to him a marriage, that she may be entitled to his rank, and thus facilitate her union with a friend, he consents to the *ruse* without suspicion. His expected execution, however, does not take place; and, fortunately for the lady, he finds that he really loves her, and reluctantly adopts measures for their immediate divorce. Leah appears not to be at all satisfied with this state of affairs, and the convenient friend soon learns the policy of conceding his supposed claim. Leah and the pardoned Lord are therefore reunited, and a story, which is conducted in an interesting manner, is thus brought to a happy conclusion.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Emery has commenced his management here with much promise, and produced a new drama with success. The piece, which is the composition of Messrs. Harris and Williams, is named "Ruth Oakley." The heroine is a blacksmith's wife, who runs away with Lord Walter Gayton, and leaves not only her husband but a child for the tempter. That child the honest blacksmith swears she shall never see again. Nor does she; for, though the stern man subsequently relents, she is blinded by lightning at the very moment when she might otherwise have had her wish gratified. The nobleman weds another woman, but receives his reward; for, meeting with *Paul Oakley*, he is compelled to fight a duel, and falls. The poor man is arrested on a charge of murder, and the child is stolen by mountebanks. A reunion, however, is ultimately accomplished. The husband is acquitted, the child restored, and the wife pardoned. Mr. Emery performs the part of the honest and wronged blacksmith; and Miss Fanny Clifford, as his erring spouse, was pathetic. The situations are very effective, though the plot is certainly open to objection both as to subject and treatment.

SURREY.—This theatre has also produced a new drama. It is in three acts, and entitled "A Bird in the Hand worth Two in the Bush." The author is Mr. Phillips, who has closely copied the Parisian form of construction, and carried one and the same scene—an old baronial interior—throughout the piece. In other respects his treatment is thoroughly British, particularly in the article of names. Here we have Mr. Praiseworthy (Mr. Shepherd), who feigns himself dead, in order to test the respective characters of his nephews, Reginald (Mr. Basil Potter) and Theodore. *Prodigal* (Mr. Calvert). There is also an old friend, Major Stormont

(Mr. Vollaire), who counsels the *ruse*; and a Mr. Capias, a lawyer (Mr. H. Widdicombe). The materials of this drama may thus be seen at a glance; nor is the moral difficult of apprehension. Reginald, whose aristocratic marriage had pleased his uncle, and Theodore, whose loss of a sum of money, and humble affection for an amiable and modest girl, had incurred his suspicion and displeasure, are both put to the test by the contents of the will, and soon change places in consequence. Mr. Shepherd played old Praiseworthy, who disguises himself as his own steward, with commendable pains and well-practised effect. Widdicombe, in the joint capacity of low attorney and inexorable dun, was highly whimsical. The dialogue is managed with stage tact, and went far to ensure the success of the piece.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. C. Mathews reappeared on Monday, and played with spirit, but his arm in a sling testified to the accident from which he has just recovered. The part was that of Hans Moritz, in "Somebody Else." The house, which was overflowing, welcomed warmly the restoration of the favourite actor to the stage.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE.—The practice of our most interesting actresses taking to "Readings" and "Entertainments" is fast extending. The interesting cantatrice with whose name we have healed this paragraph, following in the steps of Miss P. Morton, has commenced a series of performances in Liverpool, under the title of "Home and Foreign Lyrics," which, we learn from the journals, have come off at Clayton Hall, and been among the leading attractions of the Christmas season. As a burlesque and comic actress and singer Miss St. George has already achieved a brilliant reputation. Her fine contralto voice has stood her in good stead in her Entertainment, and showed to great advantage in the air and recitative of "Sappho," "The Gipsy Song," "The Postboy," and "Joan of Arc." The story comprises an extensive tour through the civilised world; including sketches, impersonations, songs, and local characteristics. Changes of costume are included, rapidly effected. No doubt we shall soon meet with Miss St. George in her new capacity in London, and shall be then prepared to give her a hearty welcome. The music is provided by Mr. J. F. Duggan, and has been much commended.

SHAKESPEARE AND MUSIC.—Mr. Douglas Thompson, of Cheltenham (whose admirable lecture at Reading we noticed in our last impression), gave a reading from Shakespeare's play of "Macbeth," on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., to a crowded audience, at the All Saints' School-room, in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. Mr. Thompson prefaced the tragedy by a few remarks on the important advantages resulting from the study and practice of elocution; and on the importance of joining "the language of emotion with the language of ideas." Mr. Thompson gave with considerable skill *Lady Macbeth's* first scene, reading her husband's letter; and also with great power the well-known banquet scene (which, from the number of speakers, is a most difficult one to read). The scene descriptive of the remorse of Macbeth after the murder of Duncan, and the remonstrances of *Lady Macbeth* on his infirmity of purpose, were admirably given. One of the passages, perhaps, which the audience most warmly applauded was the celebrated one commencing

To-morrow! and to-morrow! and to-morrow!

The reader was assisted by the members of the choir of All Saints' Church, who gave Locke's Music in a very effective manner, under the able direction of Mr. Redhead, the organist. The reading of the play was concluded in a most spirited style with the dialogue between Macbeth and Macduff before their final struggle; and Mr. Thompson sat down amid the loud and well-worn applause of his hearers. The room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen; among the latter we noticed a large number of the clergy.

THE INTERIOR OF RUSSIA.—A new attraction of considerable importance and beauty has been added to the Great Globe, Leicester-square, Exhibition: a drama of Russia, painted by Mr. Charles Marshall, which presents tableaux of its scenery and population, and particularly the sites of recent events. These are set off with what are called scenic effects. A tour of the Baltic and Black Seas, the Danubian Principalities, and the Ural Mountains, is made remarkably interesting. The whole is concluded with a view of Nijni Novgorod during the fair, and the panoramas of St. Petersburg and Moscow, including the Czar's Coronation in the Cathedral of the Assumption. This series of historic illustrations must become exceedingly popular.

"CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND." Kent and Co.—The first volume of this popular and interesting work has just been issued. It furnishes a very faithful record of the great events of English history from the period of ancient Druidism to the wars of the rival Roses. Throughout it bears evidence of research and discrimination, and is free from political and religious bias. It is written in a clear, vigorous, and popular style; and the name of the author—William Howitt, who has undertaken the history from the reign of Edward I.—is a sufficient guarantee for the literary ability of the work. The distinguishing peculiarity of this history is that it does not confine its attention to King's palaces, to council chambers, and to battle plains; but tells the story of the Anglo-Saxon people—traces the gradual development of their national strength—the growth of their laws and constitution—and their progress in the arts of life. The people are thus furnished with a history of themselves, not merely with a history of their rulers. The illustrations (more than three hundred in number) embrace historical scenes, authentic portraits, and scenes of the manners, customs, and costumes of the people, together with views of the most interesting localities famous in English history. Separate chapters, amply illustrated, are devoted to English architecture. Of all the good and cheap publications which John Cassell has issued, we are inclined to the opinion that this English history is the best. The volume has a carefully-prepared index, with dates.

THE POET BERANGER AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—It was lately stated in the *Journal de Bruxelles* that the Empress, being informed that the annual sum allowed to Beranger by his publisher, M. Perrotin, was not sufficient to provide for him in his old age, had privately intimated to M. Perrotin that she would willingly contribute from her own purse enough to raise the poet's income to 10,000*fr.* a year; but her Majesty added that she wished the matter to be so managed as not to let Beranger know the source from which his accession of fortune was derived, and to make him believe that it came from the extended sale of his writings. The article in the Brussels Journal contained some very illiberal and insulting remarks upon Beranger, who, it further asserted, had been informed by M. Perrotin, contrary to the desire of her Majesty, of the kind little scheme she had devised for his benefit, and Beranger was reproached for having, notwithstanding this, accepted her bounty, and written her a very grateful letter of acknowledgment. The publication of these statements has drawn forth a letter from M. Perrotin, in which he thus narrates the affair:—"Last year her Majesty the Empress, feeling uneasy about the health and the circumstances of Beranger, proposed to me, through a person in her confidence, her own secretary, under a promise of the strictest secrecy, that she should pay to my credit, an annual sum (the amount of which was to be fixed by me, and which I myself was to give, in my own name), to Beranger. The proposal was indeed a royal one, and worthy of a noble heart; but I for my part had no right to accept it. It was only Beranger who could have a right to do so, and when I had obtained permission to inform him of the proposal which had been made he entirely approved of my conduct, saying that he should not have understood my conduct if I had acted otherwise. He did more than this; he wrote me a letter in which he expressed, in excellent terms, the gratitude which at the bottom of his heart he felt for the kindness that had been shown him; and he added, that he had never been richer than he was at that moment—that he had never needed a larger income; and that his gratitude was the more sincere since he did not accept the benefits with the offer of which he had been honoured. This is all that has taken place upon the subject."

MEMORIAL TO THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE.—The Rector of Beaconsfield, where lived and died Edmund Burke, and where, in the church, his ashes repose, has issued a circular earnestly calling the attention of the public to the sadly-neglected state of the illustrious orator, and asking for subscriptions to secure the erection of some suitable memorial at Beaconsfield to one who deserved so well of his country. A committee to carry out this truly-national object has, it appears, been formed, consisting of the venerable Edward Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Bucks; the Rev. John Gould, B.D., Rector of Beaconsfield; George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-law, Serjeants' Inn; and Peter Burke Esq., Inner Temple, London; and an account has been opened, called "The Beaconsfield Memorial Fund," with the following bankers, viz.:—Messrs. Dixon, Brooks, and Dixon, 25, Chancery-lane, London; the Provincial Bank, Dublin; and Messrs. Parsons and Thompson, Old Bank, Oxford. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any of the members of the committee; or, if more convenient, may be paid to one of the above-named bankers, to the account mentioned.

The celebrated tenor Tamberlik is daily expected in Europe from the Brazil.





RETURNING FROM MARKET, A SCENE IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—DRAWN BY E. FITZPATRICK.

## THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER.

AMONGST the variety of "professors" that practise on the Irish peasantry in the shape of horse and cow doctors, bone-setters, and fairy-men, perhaps there is not a more distinguished individual than the Hedge Schoolmaster.

Educated in a seminary similar to that in which he presides, having there acquired all his former preceptor's knowledge, he has either stepped into his shoes on his demise, or set up an establishment on his own account, trusting his success to the favourable opinion the neighbours had formed of his abilities during his years of probation. The Hedge Schoolmaster is, therefore, greatly respected by the peasantry whose children he has undertaken to educate; he is ever a welcome guest at their homes, gets the best "bit and sup" and the warmest corner at their firesides. Here he seems as much at

home and more at his ease than the hospitable owner of the domicile he has condescended to visit, and whom he repays by astonishing with his intimate knowledge of past events, gleaned generally from antiquated newspapers: he can even tell of things to come, in a style equal, if not superior, to the prophetic pages of *Moore's Almanack*, which, popular annual he is seldom or ever known to agree with. He is generally, too, a proficient in music, and on Sunday evenings, in the summer time, gives the boys and girls an opportunity of enjoying themselves on "the green" in a jig or country dance to the sounds of his violin. But as human nature is never perfect, even in the wisest of mankind, there is one failing inseparably allied with the Hedge Schoolmaster—he is a little too fond of "the drop;" his indulgence in which, though it occasionally mars his dignity in some respects, is amply atoned for in others; for, as the spirit of the glass ascends to his head, the pent-up *larning* as quickly

escapes from that abode in "words of learned length and thundering sound."

Now there may be, as is often the case, a rival schoolmaster in the adjacent village, and he too, either by accident or design, might be present on one of those festive occasions. The meeting of those worthies is as "Greek to Greek." No two gamecocks could regard each other more fiercely, and the encounter of wits is often as decisive and deadly. Here lies the Hedge Schoolmaster's real danger. If in the opinion of the excited company he is put down in the discussion, even on such a point as the "Irish tutor" puzzled the great Dr. O'Toole, when he asked him the exact position Ballyragget occupied on the globe, his fame is gone. The cry is up through the country, "The master was beat in the 'larnin';" and in a day or two the schoolmaster is literally "abroad," his grove deserted, and his pupils fled to his more witty or accomplished rival.



THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER.—DRAWN BY E. FITZPATRICK.





WHALE STRANDED AT WINTERTON.

## WHALE STRANDED AT WINTERTON.

THIS fine specimen of the whale tribe was driven ashore at Winterton by the gales which visited the coast of Norfolk on the 5th inst. When the whale found himself upon land he roared loudly, and he struggled most lustily to regain the deep. His full length is 48 feet; compared with which the proportions of the jaws are very small, measuring only 8 feet; eye small, the span of ball 5 inches, sight of eye between the lids  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; and there are two orifices in the middle of the head. The upper jaw is provided with about 400 (on each side) plates of whalebone or baleens, and each is furnished with very soft tufts of white hair sprouting from the inner part to the blowing-tubes, which is quite bare, and formed with a pinky horny substance. He has two pectorals, and a dorsal fin eight feet from tail. The tail measures from tip to tip (sideways) 11 feet; the widest part across, 28 inches. The pectorals, dorsal, and tail are all quite smooth. A series of folds, running lengthways, commences from corner of mouth about two feet long, and continues to the under part of the body, and terminates at eighteen feet from tip of lower jaw. The lower jaw quite bare, smooth, and covered with a black leathery skin, and projects three inches all round the upper jaw. The colour of the outer coat is dark brown on the back, vanishing off towards the body of a bluish grey. The body is white; also about two feet of the nose and baleen is white; the rest of the outer part is black.

We understand that the skin, head, and tail were removed from the carcass for exhibition. The whale is stated to weigh about 25 tons.

## EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.

THIS very desirable public work proceeds slowly, but it is most efficiently executed. A good specimen may be seen on the north bank, between Vauxhall-bridge and the new Chelsea-bridge works.

The accompanying View represents a portion in progress by Mr. Jay, the contractor, under the Woods and Works, extending nearly from the first-named bridge to the entrance to the Grosvenor Canal, Chelsea, a distance of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; the work is being continued further westward, by Mr. Jackson, of Pimlico, from the said canal, to join the new bridge to Battersea Park, and to continue towards Chelsea Hospital; and, if carried up to Battersea-bridge, it will be one of the greatest modern improvements in or near the metropolis.

The entrances to the different docks, canals, &c., are spanned by straight cast-iron girders, and the roadway made good over, so as to avoid any obstruction to the public, and will thus afford an uninterrupted promenade for the whole distance; the foundation, as shown in the Drawing, is done by what is called half-tide work; and the barge alongside the piles contains a double pumping-engine, for the purpose of drawing off the water to enable the workmen to dig out the foundation for the bricklayers; and further on are men driving sheet piling for the purpose of continuing the dam.

The distance from Vauxhall-bridge to the sign of William IV., opposite Messrs. Smith's distillery, was executed by Mr. Cubitt, and consists of a splendid waterside roadway, varying from thirty to forty yards in width, planted for some distance with trees; forming at present a pleasant walk for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

## FOSSILS FOUND IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A DEPOSIT of fossils has recently been discovered in a bed of clay on the farm of Mr. Greaves, at Tingewick, Bucks, which has excited considerable curiosity and speculation as to their nature and origin. They were found by some labourers, in digging clay for bricks, at the depth of about six feet. Mr. Stowe, surgeon, of Buckingham, upon washing some hundreds of the fossils, ascertained them to be marine vegetation, which, if it had not grown where it was found, had been washed out of the chalk range, as most of the fossils are striated or



SPECIMEN OF FOSSILS RECENTLY FOUND AT TINGEWICK, BUCKS.

intersected by thin veins of chalk. The substance which forms the bulk of them is a pure marl of a yellowish colour; the shapes are so varied that it is impossible to describe them in words; and the number of them is incalculable, as they extend over many square yards of the field, and are as thick in the clay in which they are found as pebbles in a street. Many of them are like biscuits, others like lilliputian mince-pies and oysters. Others are like roots of ginger and compressed mushrooms of all sizes—the smaller or button-shaped ones simulating the mince-pies, and the larger ones so like biscuits that



PROGRESS OF THE EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES AT CHELSEA.



**DEATHS.**

On the 15th inst., at 8, Upper Charles-street, Northampton-square, Mr. William Neilson, of the firm of Paton and Neilson, goldsmiths.

On the 19th inst., at Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, in the 83th year of his age, William Maling, Esq., formerly of Kiddale Lodge, Westmorland.

On the 16th January, at Weymouth, John Bondfield Horsey, Esq., aged 29 years.



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# STATUES OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM AND CHARLES JAMES FOX.

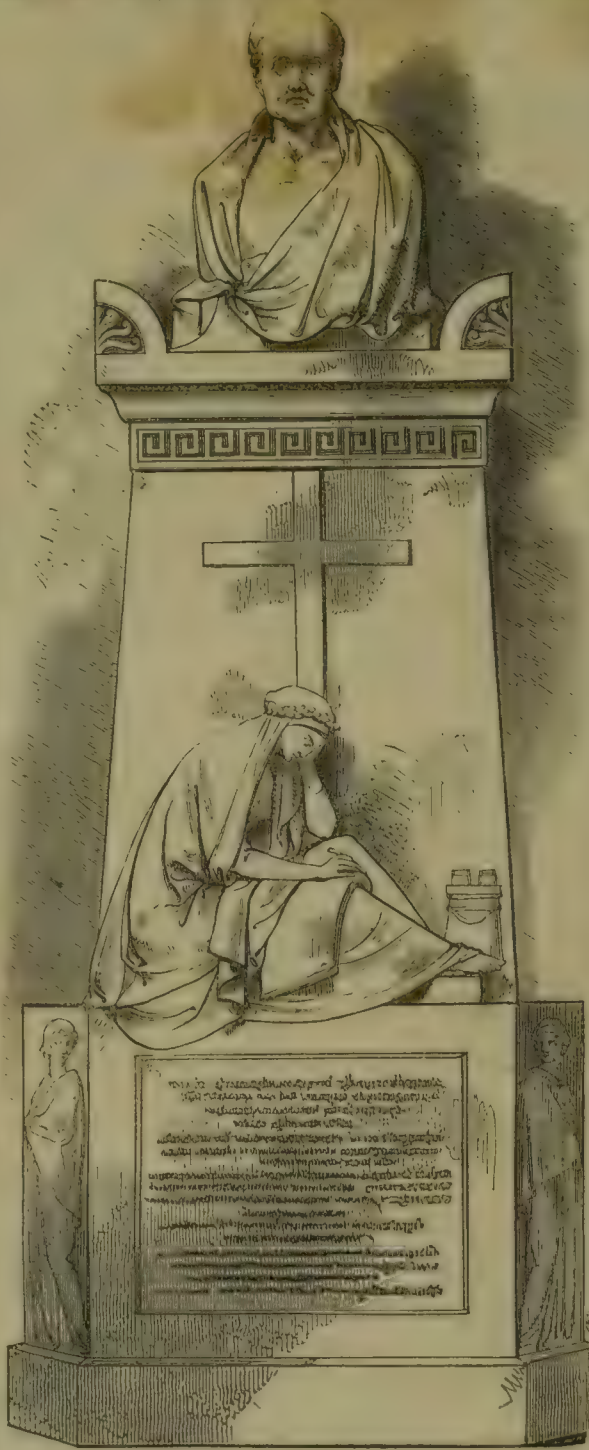
THE embellishment of St. Stephen's Hall—the great central vestibule to the Houses of Parliament—with statues of illustrious British statesmen, proceeds well; and let us hope that, from the contemplation of these *speaking* impersonations of the bright lights of a past age, the senators of our own time may become inspired with emulation of the patriotism and public virtues of their predecessors.

Two statues have just been added—the great Earl of Chatham, and the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. The figure of Chatham is by Mr. Macdowell: the statesman is represented in his robes, and speaking; the



STATUE OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM, IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL. MACDOWELL, SCULPTOR.

right hand raised, and the right leg thrown back. The face is thoughtful and expressive, reminding us of the justice of the remark that his eloquence—of the immediate effect of which there is no question—must have partaken very much of the only half-intellectual art of acting, and been indebted for his power to his voice, and other mere external advantages, as much as to any higher qualities. Such was the orator and the statesman who for more than forty years filled so



MONUMENT TO SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. THEED, SCULPTOR.—(SEE PAGE 68.)

large a space in the public eye, and whose memory was associated with so much of popular principle and national glory. Mr. Macdowell has happily expressed the high-minded bearing of the great statesman.

The Statue of Charles James Fox is by Mr. Baily, R.A. The bulky proportions of this celebrated statesman seem not to harmonise with the rest of the figures now being placed in St. Stephen's Hall. We cannot help thinking that, had the figure been placed in a quiescent attitude instead of the present denouncing one, more effect would have been gained, and a clumsiness lost which now pervades the statue. It is evidently a characteristic portrait. One hand is raised, whilst the other is placed behind. He wears the square-skirted coat, buttoned close upon the chest by one button—a style with



STATUE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX, IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL. BAILY, SCULPTOR.

which we are familiar, from the various portraits executed at the period in which Fox lived. There is little philosophic expression in this portraiture; the sculptor having rather impersonated Sir James Mackintosh's characteristics of Fox as an orator—that "he possessed above all moderns that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence which formed the prince of orators. He was the most Demosthenean speaker since the days of Demosthenes."



NEW BUCKINGHAM-GATE, ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—(SEE PAGE 68.)



## S K E T C H E S I N A U S T R A L I A .

## THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.

THE natives of Australia are fast disappearing, through the ravages of intoxication and disease, combined with occasional warfare; and but a few years more will suffice for the now scanty population to become extinct. About twenty years since, the Surveyor, General Mitchell, estimated that in about one-seventh of the whole colony which he had examined, the natives did not exceed 6000 in number. They lead a wandering, vagabond life, hanging about the houses of the settlers, where they are well treated. Their habitations are merely temporary shelters, often formed of boughs and bark piled up against the stump of a tree, rather to shelter them from the wind than to serve as a regular habitation, for they have a superstitious objection to encamping on one spot three nights in succession.

Meanwhile travellers from our colonies who visit the interior to witness these evanescent scenes of aboriginal life fill their sketch-books with portraits and characteristics of these very interesting people; and by this means we are enabled to present these scenes of savage life side by side with many a splendid picture of the refinement of civilised society. To the former class of illustrations belong the two accompanying representations of life in the forests of Australia.

First is one of the methods by which the natives climb trees, with a facility, fearlessness, and dexterity which are well worthy of note. They employ two different methods of ascent—one with a tomahawk, and the other by the assistance of a vine, which is used as a rope or hoop. The former method is most generally practised. The native, having eyed well the inclination of the tree, commences by cutting a notch just large enough to admit his great toe. The height of this notch from the ground is about 2½ feet, although it generally depends upon the individual; for it is a remarkable fact that two natives will not ascend by each others' notches, or steps, even though the tree has been climbed by several of them. He then cuts another notch, from two to three feet higher, for his left foot; and when this is done he fixes his tomahawk as high as he can reach into the tree, and, holding by it, ascends the two first notches. His left great toe being in the second cut, he stands, supporting his whole weight upon it, with his left arm round the tree, and then makes two more notches as before. In this manner the natives get up immense trees, rising from 40 to 50 feet without a branch, with as much confidence and celerity as a European mounts a ladder.

Among the customs of the native Australians their disposal of the dead is not the least interesting. Certain tribes, when the head of a family dies, lay the body out on a framework of sticks, raised a foot from the ground, and there suffered to rot. The nearest relative watches it in a hut near the corpse until the head drops off, when that member is handed over to the charge of the dead man's

wife, who carries it about with her in a bag during her widowhood. The accompanying Sketch, by a Correspondent, illustrates a somewhat different mode of procedure. In this scene the corpse is placed on a platform of wickerwork, attached to poles, and raised to a considerable height above the ground, so as to prevent the native dogs (a species which resembles a mixture of the wolf and jackal) from getting at the body, and devouring it, which they would do if the ordinary mode of depositing it in the earth were observed. A superstition prevails among the native tribes which dictates this proceeding. They believe that if a dead Indian be placed under the ground, and be exhumed, the soul will animate the body of a white person. This, in their estimation, is an evil to be deprecated and avoided, for which purpose the above precaution is adopted. It should be observed that the vultures which are seen descending on the corpse are regarded as

friendly visitants. No impediment is presented to their consuming the body, but rather an invitation is given by the exposure of the dead to their voracious appetites.

To the intelligence of the native Australians travellers bear strong testimony. An interesting instance is thus related by Mr. Macgillivray, in his "Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*":—

Many of the Port Essington natives have shown a remarkable degree of intelligence, far above the average of Europeans, uneducated, and living in remote districts.—among others I may mention the name of Neimnal, of whom I had good opportunities of judging, for he lived with me for ten months. During my stay at Port Essington, he became more attached to me, and latterly accompanied me in all my wanderings in the bush, while investigating the natural history of the district, following up the researches of my late and much lamented friend Gilbert. One day, while detained by rainy weather at my camp, I was busy in skinning a fish.—Neimnal watched me attentively for some time and then withdrew, but returned in half an hour afterwards, with the skin of another fish in his hand prepared by himself, and so well done too, that it was added to the collection. I could give many other instances of his sagacity, his docility, and even his acute perception of character.—latterly, he seemed even to read my very thoughts. He accompanied me in the *Fly* to Torres Strait and New Guinea, and on our return to Port Essington, begged so hard to continue with me that I could not refuse him. He went with us to Singapore, Java, and Sydney, and from his great good humour became a favourite with all on board, picking up the English language with facility, and readily conforming himself to our habits and the discipline of the ship. He was very cleanly in his personal habits, and paid much attention to his dress, which was always kept neat and tidy. I was often much amused and surprised by the oddity and justness of his remarks upon many strange sights which a voyage of this kind brought before him. The *Nemesis* steamer under way puzzled him at first—he then thought it was "all same big cart, only got him shingles on wheels!" He always expressed great contempt for the dulness of comprehension of his countrymen: "big fools they," he used often to say, "black fellow

no good." Even Malays, Chinamen, and the natives of India, he counted as nothing in his increasing admiration of Europeans, until he saw some sepoys, when he altered his opinion a little, and thought that he, too, if only big enough, would like to be a soldier. The poor fellow suffered much from cold during the passage round Cape Leeuwin, and was ill when landed at Sydney, but soon recovered. Although his thoughts were always centered in his native home, and a girl to whom he was much attached, he yet volunteered to accompany me to England when the *Fly* was about to sail; but as I had then no immediate prospect of returning to Australia, I could not undertake the responsibility of having to provide for him for the future. I was glad then when Lieut. Yule, who was about to revisit Port Essington, generously offered to take him there. While in the *Bramble* he made himself useful in assisting the steward; and, under the tuition of Dr. MacClatchie, made some proficiency in acquiring the rudiments of reading and writing.



MODE OF CLIMBING A TREE.



ABORIGINAL MODE OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD IN AUSTRALIA.



## HOW THE WEST-END LOOKS THIS WINTER.

I HAVE two sisters, and I am not ashamed to say they are very nice girls. They read me to sleep after dinner from the pages of my favourite author. They embroider as many slippers and linens for me as I were a popular clergyman. They behave very handsomely to me in regard to my favourite vice, permitting me to smoke with my study-door open, and encouraging me to light my cigar when we happen to walk home late from an evening party. If I happen to dine with a chamberlain's partner, and talk about her at breakfast next morning, they leave cards, and soon ascertain everything I want to know. When Emily Purvis was forced by her friends to marry that rich West Indian I had, as you may be sure, a terrible headache, and then the darlings, without appearing to notice my concern, had a thousand little winning ways and noiseless attentions to divert my thoughts. They have given up Herz and Liszt, although good executants, because I like Mozart and Mendelssohn, and they take especial care that none of the popular sentimental songs of the day find their way to their pianos until they are well assured of their merit. These are great virtues in sisters, you will say. I could not give you half so long a catalogue of any good offices I render in return. Like most brothers, I fear I accept their kindness in a gruff, ungrateful way, as homage from an inferior to a superior being. In fact, I can't think of anything I do for them. Oh! yes; I sometimes take them shopping.

Augusta and Lucy are handsome presentable girls, with a liberal allowance of pocket money, and they have not unfrequently, therefore, a little shopping to do on their own account. They are held by their friends to hit that golden mean of always being well dressed, and yet never buying a bonnet or a robe which can fairly be considered extravagant or unnecessary. It is astonishing how far a few judicious purchases go when taste presides over the selection. My sisters, too, although they always seem fashionably attired, yet in truth only borrow just so much of the prevailing mode as suits their style, complexion, and features. Augusta's forte is colour—its harmonies and contrasts, while Lucy loves to trace the artist in a graceful design. They have, of course, their little differences. Augusta, for example, admires many of the Scotch plaids, and pretends that they give us good cheer, and pretty intermixtures of colour; while Lucy declares that the prevalence of plaids shows great poverty of design on the part of the artists, and want of taste on the part of the public. She demands play of line, running patterns, scrolls, arabesques, floral wreaths. I have not the smallest idea which is right, nor would I on any account be thought to have an opinion on the subject. But I see clearly enough that Augusta's infallible judgment of colour, and Lucy's taste in design, make them invaluable London correspondents; and I do not wonder that they have always a dozen commissions on hand to buy every thing new and pretty for some country friend or other.

Augusta's schoolfellow and bosom-friend, Mrs. Carcajou, wife of an elderly gentleman high in the East India Company's service, is the leader of fashion in the capital of one of our Indian Presidencies. Her letters (which I refuse to read on principle, as they are always crossed) are full of notes of exclamation and italics, descriptive of the lovely bonnets and enchanting silks and satins that her dear, kind Augusta has been good enough to send her. Her happiness is furthermore rendered complete by the circumstance that every other lady in the Presidency is dying with envy and curiosity to know how it happens that Mrs. Carcajou's toilet is always so exquisitely becoming that not a tint is out of harmony, and that the tone is so quiet yet so decidedly lady-like. Carcajou, to do him justice, is proud of his wife, and quarrels with her because her milliner's bills are so small. He has sent Augusta and Lucy two or three Indian shawls, such as you see nowhere but in the windows of Graham's, on Ludgate-hill, or at Howell and James's—like that magnificent shawl of green and gold which the beautiful Duchess of Wellington wore at the marriage of her sister with Sir Robert Peel. A Duchess may wear such a shawl two or three times in her life, but for other people a similar present is about as useful as a white elephant. One of old Carcajou's packages contained a superb set of ivory chessmen for me; and his wife's letters, if Augusta reads them aright, always end with a postscript of remembrance and thanks to "dear patient Phil." These friendly recollections take their rise from a little controversy between the girls at Harding's, in Pall-mall. They were selecting a robe for Mrs. Carcajou. Augusta's eye had been taken by a *moiré-antique*, of imperial magnificence, and with a rich yet soft and delicate hue. Lucy, on the contrary, voted for a French *chéne* silk, with a pattern of rosebuds, so exquisitely designed that they appeared to have been painted upon the fabric. A true artist had been there, and the eye was never weary of admiring his work. The dear things were longer than usual in making up their minds. The opposing theories had to be reconciled; and yet even the semblance of a dispute before the shopman was not to be thought of. "I think we must consider about it, and let you know to-morrow which we will have," said Augusta. All at once an idea struck her. "What do you say, Phil, dear?" said she. It was the first time they had ever thought of consulting me. I was known to be stupid and unobservant, which I heartily believe I am, with no qualification for going shopping, except perhaps being patient and silent. If I had not been thrown off my guard I should have replied, "Settle it between you;" but, being taken by surprise by the suddenness of the appeal, I said, "Take them both!" "Capital, Phil, dear!" they exclaimed in a breath. The robes were sent, and the occasion was thought to demand a detailed statement of the pros and cons, and Phil's suggestion. The next mail brought Augusta a long letter, three times crossed. Mrs. Carcajou did not know which robe most to admire. Society was divided in that part of our Indian empire upon the merits of the two dresses. Persons of taste took opposite sides, as Augusta and Lucy had done, and coolness had sprung up between intimate friends in consequence. To think that she owed such delightful results and two such robes to dear Philip's presence of mind and good taste, filled her with gratitude. Augusta declared that Di Carcajou commissioned her to give me a kiss, and that the message bore her husband's initials in the corner, with the words "seen and approved" in his handwriting; but this I always treated as a joke of Augusta's. The chessmen followed. Like the cashmere, they are too valuable and beautiful for use. So they stand under a glass shade in the drawing-room, of which they are one of the chief ornaments. Of course I took measures to prevent any of the *bona* being drawn into a precedent. I am allowed to be a little vain in my vanity of mind, upon their purchases, and it is only in the quiet of the day and after profound apologies that I permit myself to be seen in them. I think about anything or about nothing, as the case may be, while I lustre, barages, and all the fancies of the *bona*, pass before my eyes.

The girls have finally commissions to execute from two or three acquaintances in the country, as well as for Mrs. Carcajou. They like shopping. They have a mission for it. It is "their mission." The only thing that makes it tolerable to me is that they do it out of hand. Like all people of taste, they know exactly what they want, and fix upon it by an instinct. Ladies who ponder over each robe as it is shown, and who detain an assistant an hour before they can make up their minds, are, to be sure, to be pitied. Augusta and Lucy like to look in at the shop windows. They wish, indeed, that shops were vast lawns, in which their wares could be hung up and seen without the trouble of being handled. Shopping then would consist in a hurried walk round a large office, and in pointing to a dress. They will only be asked upon by a particular assistant at each establishment, who knows their style and who, above all, loses no unnecessary time in displaying muslins and satins. An inferior

artist dwells upon his ugliest patterns, praises their cheapness, their durability, and is impervious to all the hints the dear girls throw out that their time is limited, and that he cannot pass from one article to another too quickly. Three or four patterns of striking merit having been pointed out, the real difficulty of selection begins when these are brought together and compared. But the decision is not long; and when two pieces of stuff of distracting beauty and charm puzzle my sisters, they exclaim, "Phil's choice!" and take them both.

I am a little ashamed of writing about dresses and patterns, and how the shop-windows at the West-end look on New Year's-day. The fact is, as my lady readers will soon discover, I know very little about the matter. The dear girls on each side of me interchange remarks, and I shall try and repeat them, like a parrot. If Augusta, now, would only send you one of her letters to Di Carcajou what a vivid picture you would have of Regent-street and Bond-street! The scarlets that make the streets so gay this season would glow under her pen. The fashionable bonnet of scarlet and black, the scarlet bonnet-ribbons, the gay Lindsays of scarlet and black stripes which continually flash in view and attract attention to a neatly-fitting, high-heeled, Balmoral boot, give animation to our thoroughfares. We (that is Augusta and Lucy) like scarlet as a winter colour. It is warm, bright, and cheerful. Light blues and greens, on the contrary, have a chilly look; and have been known to give an elderly bachelor a twinge of rheumatism when encountered suddenly on a cold day. The worst of it is that scarlet does not suit every complexion. It may be said, indeed, on the contrary, that there are very few ladies who can bear it in close proximity to their pretty cheeks. One class, however, of her Majesty's subjects at present live upon ambrosia, and scarcely seem to touch the ground in walking. The winter scarlets have brought brunettes into fashion. A brunette with a clear complexion, finds her colour heightened by the tints about her face, so that she looks ravishing; while many of her sex who rashly dare the trying ordeal appear pale, sickly, and sallow. Some ladies who know that scarlet is not a becoming tint for them substitute another colour for the trimming inside the bonnet. When you follow them they are seen to wear the prevailing black velvet with scarlet bands; and thus they are in the fashion without absolutely sacrificing themselves to the cruel and fickle goddess. Augusta's quick eye is ever on the watch to discover whether these flowers or ribbons harmonise with the scarlet without. We agree that it is in such combinations that the woman of taste is seen; and I am not unfrequently called upon to remark how a delicate rose pink—pretty *per se*—is placed in the most unlawful proximity to the fashionable colour of the season. The bonnet ribbon which comes down streamer-wise is another triumph for the brunette and snare for the majority of blondes. Augusta declares that scarlet to match the colour of the bonnet is *au rigueur*, and will by no means dispense with it if she is called upon to say whether a lady is fashionably dressed. I call this difficulty of consulting the complexion and fashion at the same time "the trials of our Margaret Lindsays;" but no one has yet laughed at this joke, although you will see that it distinctly refers to a certain article of attire which never before looked so gay and attractive. But then people are often so stupid and so ill natured.

We are rather severe upon another characteristic of the winter fashions. A rage for novelty has led the manufacturer, it appears, to insert flounces of one fabric in the body of another. Thus, borders of silk, satin, velvet, furs, chenille, are often to be found of the gayest colours and patterns in a material with which these fabrics have no agreement or fitness. The result is patchy and unsatisfactory. Yet a gay plaid along the flounce of a sober dress is sometimes approved; and a shawl-pattern border agreeably relieves the monotony of a grey or light-brown stuff. Lucy is pleased with the blue French merinoes that have an elegant running-pattern border of black velvet; and several Russian Countesses give their names to robes of chambord which have warm-looking borders of various-coloured furs, some very rich and expensive. Winter ribbons in a shop-window are always gay; but Augusta declares that the Coventry patterns are this Christmas often hard and inharmonious; and Lucy shakes her head doubtfully at the designs. The pretty lustre ribbons of gold and white, light blue and silver, and gold and violet, glisten in the light, and arrest many a fair purchaser. But the grand window of the linendraper is devoted to opera mantles; and here the scarlet, judiciously contrasted with white, dazzles the vision, like the bull's-eye of a doctor's shop in the New-road. Let mankind rejoice that these cloaks, in which young ladies look like bewitching Norwood rapiers, still retain their ground for ball-room and theatre. We notice a greater proportion of pure white, and white alone, than heretofore. The bonnet worn by the Arab chief at the State balls during Queen Victoria's visit to Paris last year has been converted into a winter garment for ladies, and is recommended with much variety of orthography, but it has not displaced the better-known hood of the opera mantle.

My sisters were at the last Drawingroom, and call upon each other to remark as we pass Jay's Spousalia, that the bouquets of flowers worn upon the Court dresses are now introduced upon some white muslin ball-dresses with much fanciful decoration of satin bows and quilting. Some beautiful ball-dresses of black lace, with gold embroidery are, no doubt, suitable for the matronly; and other black lace robes have gay reds and crimsons interwoven until they look spotted with dazzling fire-flies. Other ball-dresses of white muslin are delicately barred round the flounces with silver basket-work, like the interlacing jets round the edge of the Crystal Palace central fountain. We all agree that the effect thus produced is tasteful and pretty, and one of the best of these gauze-like tissues has been bought for Mrs. Carcajou. Some white silks, with raised horizontal stripes of the same colour are admired and coveted by every one. Young ladies in search of pretty dresses for evening wear are powerfully attracted by light French barages of delicate hues and white stripes.

Of all the shops, I think those of the artificial flower makers are the gayest. Wreaths are still worn, and some ladies wear a small conservatory in their hair and drooping upon their shoulders. This fashion, no doubt, increases the brilliancy of our ball-rooms. The French designers who devote themselves to this branch of art are, of late years, botanists as well as artists. A Fellow of the Linnean Society would give you the scientific name of every flower in the window, and would, moreover, admire the fidelity of the imitation. Some of the most graceful wreaths are formed by the white orange-like flowers of the *Stephanotis floribunda* with the snowdrop. The dark green leaves of the holly and ivy, with the red berries of the former, would seem *à priori* to be suitable for the season, but are scarcely so becoming for evening wear as the exotics. Crimson wreaths are formed by a profusion of the flowers of the *fuchsia*. Scarlets are represented by the *verbena*, which is reproduced with the minutest accuracy and in the most brilliant colours, with a sufficient intermixture of green leaves to give due relief. The artists have been less successful with the *Lilium lancifolium rubrum*. The flower is most rich and varied in colour, but the large starlike divisions do not gracefully follow and adapt themselves to the circle of the wreath, and produce a somewhat heavy effect. A disposition may be here and there observed among the artists to take up the plants which are cultivated for the beauty of their foliage rather than for their flowers: such as *Cissus bicolor*, *Caladium bicolor*, and *Maranta zebrina*. Plants of this family are now the fashion, and the imitations of some of these leaves are remarkable for softness and richness of shading.

With all these attractions of colour the shops at the West-end, in the present January, put on an air of unusual gaiety. The streets are filled with happy crowds of mammas in charge of troops of daughters and sons home from school for the holidays, and intent upon pouting and pantomime. The first quarter of a mile of Oxford-street eastward of Regent-circus is now, about two parts, a fashionable promenade—the shopping-ground of English beauty. I think I like, for reasons, to accompany Augusta and Lucy for a stroll in this direction; but I distinctly deny being in the least degree interested in their shopping, and I hope you will preserve my secret at the club. Imagine Marmaduke Fitzwygram and Jack Temple in the smoking-room at Doodle's, with a copy of your favourite newspaper, and myself extended upon ottoman before them—the proved author of this paper a delinquent critical in scarlet lilies, and talking the angst of a milliner's show-room! I should never hear the last of it. The contemplation of such an annoyance almost leads me to declare that I will never take my sisters shopping again.

## ON INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INTERVENTION.

(Continued from page 665, Vol. XXIX.)

TAKING then Municipal Law for a guide, what inferences can be drawn on the subject of a wider Public Law or Law of Nations?

All collections of men, from the most barbarous upwards, form themselves into something pointing to nationalities. The races in India who are understood to make nests in a tree, doubtless attach an idea of something like nationality to the tree they hold in common. If assault were made on the nests on one side of it, the dwellers on the other would rush out "with angry fyke," on the same principle that bees resent an attack on one portion of their republic. What the form of government in these human nests may be, historians have not told; but in all the forms, from this to the fierce despotisms of barbarous ages and the gentler institutions of more civilised periods, the reasoning unit, man, like a globule of quicksilver, has always exhibited a tendency to rush into combination with other globules, for the sake of what he thinks the good arising.

Is this, then, as it ought to be, or ought there to be something else? Would it be for good, for instance, that any existing society in Europe should resolve itself into tree life; and not only that, but, as the principle would manifestly require, should each man occupy a tree as far as possible from neighbours, and so approximate to the life of hawks and buzzards, in preference to that of the gregarious fowl?

This sounds ridiculous; but the ridicule reverts on those who, though perhaps not propounding it in distinct terms, sneer at the phrases "nationality" and "international," as if they pointed to some state of things which mankind could not only do without, but which if they were wise they would proceed to abolish by the quickest means.

If then the existence of nationalities may be treated as defensible, is there any reason why compacts of the same nature should not exist among nations, as exist among individuals in a single nation; and may not one be taken as an example for the other? The question would be childish, if it were not that men of no small standing are found virtually proclaiming that all that men have done and will do in this way is wrong; that the true way would be to sit down and see what heaven would send you,—withdraw ambassadors as a vain attempt to interfere with heaven,—study history to see how superior our condition would have been at the present day, if all our predecessors ever did under the name of statesmanship could have been nullified or reversed,—calculate the expense and misery which have been incurred in pretended leagues to resist what was fancied to be a common enemy,—and see how much better it would have been if everything had been left to take its way, as sensible men know to be the proper course in all human affairs. Look at men calling themselves statesmen, incurring a national debt a hundred and sixty years ago which lasts till now, for no reason but to prevent a continental king from pleasing himself, first at Amsterdam and then at St. James's. Would not he have been, as waiting-women say, "ever so long" before he had got all that way; and would not the comforts enjoyed by quiet citizens in the interim have overbalanced any pretended good that has come to anybody? Would Louis Quatorze have seriously damaged anything? Should we have been much the worse for the Spanish Armada? Would not, by the necessity which experience shows to exist, everything have come right in the end? Does it not always do so? Does not everything prove that man's wisdom is folly? Do not haystacks sailing before the wind, come into port when your trim barks are wrecked? Will man never learn to be quiet, and to eat his present pudding and hold his tongue?

If anybody thinks this too sweeping, it is because there has been sweeping on the other side. The representation of the adversary has not been that in one place statesmen were mistaken, and in another maliciously wrong. But it has amounted, though not perhaps in distinct terms, to inculcating that man has all along been in error in thinking there was such a thing as statesmanship at all;—that true statesmanship would be in letting everything alone, as true steersmanship consists in tying up the helm, and leaving everything to the Providence which is sure to have its way in the end.

The answer to all this is, that Providence works by human means, and if steersmen have not steered aright, they should learn, and not throw up their vocation as Providence never asked them.

Perhaps this may clear the road for a point-by-point examination of the ways in which National Law does or might copy from Municipal. It will be something to have got rid of the notion that the thing treated of is a folly altogether.

(To be continued.)

**THEATRICAL COPYRIGHT.**—At the Bloomsbury County Court, on Friday, the 16th inst., Mr. Heath, the judge, gave judgment in the case of "Planché v. James," in which a case of some importance to the theatrical profession was raised. The plaintiff is the well-known dramatic writer, and brought an action against Mr. James, the lessee of the Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-street, to recover a penalty of 40s. for a performance of a farce, called "A Pleasant Neighbour," under the Act 3rd of William IV., chap. 15. The cause was tried in December, and the defence was that at the time of the representation the theatre was let to Mr. George Bolton, and that he was, consequently, liable. In answer, Mr. Lewis (Lewis and Lewis), as solicitors to the Dramatic Authors' Society, submitted that, under the Act regulating theatres (6th and 7th of Victoria, chap. 68) the license of the Lord Chamberlain was to Mr. James, and that for the protection of the public he was the person liable for all matters connected with the theatre, and that, although the theatre was let, he would be bound to obey any interdiction from the Lord Chamberlain. By the 7th section of the Act the license could only be granted to the "actual and responsible manager for the time being of the theatre." The judge took time to consider, and now said he was clearly of opinion that the defendant was liable. He thought so at the time; but, as the matter was of some importance, he did not wish hastily to decide it. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for a penalty of 40s. and costs. In the Act (3rd of William IV., chap. 15) the costs are specified as "double costs of suit."

**THE RUSSIAN POST-OFFICE.**—The *Mémorial National* of St. Petersburg gives the following details of the Post-office establishments in Russia:—"In 1825 there were only 603 offices in the country; now the number is upwards of 750. The extent of ground run over by the mail conveyances was in 1825 only 10,000,000 of versts (the verst is a little more than five-eighths of a mile); in 1850 that extent had increased to 1,000,000. There are now, throughout all the empire, regularly-organised roads for the post, with 450 stations for relays, and a staff of 16,510 employees. At these stations there are kept 3000 horses, 122 reindeer, 1800 dogs, and 200 boats and barges. In 1825, the number of private letters conveyed was 5,000,000; in 1827, 6,000,000; in 1840, 8,000,000; in 1845, 10,000,000; and in 1850, 12,000,000. The number of letters and packets sent by the Crown exceeds the above. In this number are included all packets sent under the Government seal, and in this category are comprised journals, reviews, and correspondence of learned societies."

Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has received from King Oscar of Sweden the Knighthood of the Royal Order of St. Olaf.







## T H E W A R W I T H C H I N A .



CAPTURE OF FRENCH FOLLY FORT, NEAR CANTON, BY H.M.S. "BARRACOUTA" AND "COROMANDEL."—COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACTION.

THE advices by the Overland Mail confirm the statement we gave last week as to the Americans having taken part in the quarrel. It appears that a pinnace belonging to the United States' frigate *Portsmouth* was fired on by the Chinese as she was sounding opposite a fort, and one man killed. The American Admiral thereupon bombarded the fort, and after a cannonade of an hour and a half, which was vigorously replied to by the Chinese, the fort was silenced. The *Portsmouth* had one man mortally wounded, and a dozen shots in her. Two others of the squadron were also hit. The firing of the Americans is said not to have been so destructive as that of her Majesty's ship *Barracouta*. Next day the ships lay quiet, the Chinese making as great a display as possible, both inside and outside the forts, six guns being actually placed in position under the walls,

flags waving, &c. The Commodore left the vessels at noon, and proceeded on board the *San Jacinto* at Whampoa, where he met Dr. Parker, the United States' Commissioner, after a consultation with whom he wrote a letter to the Imperial Commissioner, demanding satisfaction within twenty-four hours. This, however, would appear not to have been forthcoming; for, on the 21st, the boats of the *Levant*, *Portsmouth*, and *San Jacinto*, successively attacked and captured three forts—Barrier Fort, Fidler's Reach Fort, and Island Fort—and destroyed their guns, 124 in number. At dawn the next morning they stormed another, called Square Fort, and destroyed its 41 guns. The loss in these operations is not clearly stated, but it seems to have been about six men killed and six wounded. The following edict has been issued by Governor Yeh:—

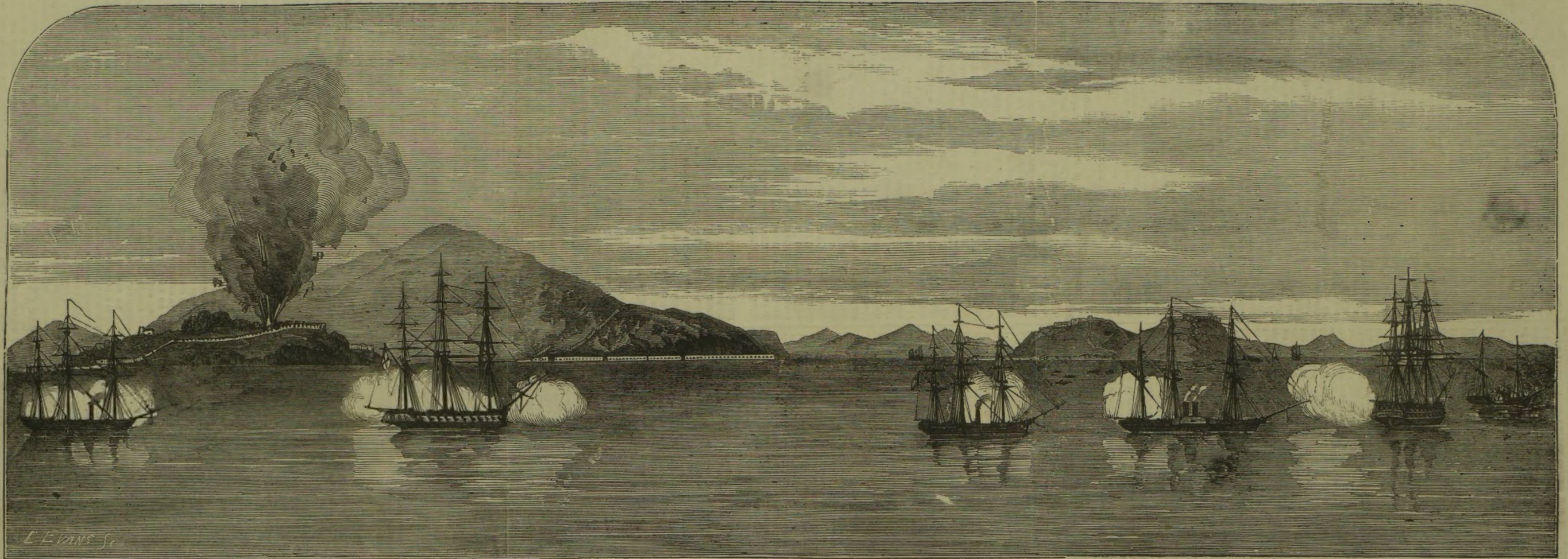
## PROCLAMATION.

Yeh, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, issues this edict for the soldiers and people. Since I have taken charge of my office I have been indebted to you—the people. You have looked upon me as your father, and I have looked upon you as children. Four years ago the rebels rose in several hundreds of thousands, and you ventured with united strength to resist them, which was very meritorious, not leaving a fragment of their remains. Even until now you have manifested your merits in behalf of the country. Now the barbarian rebels have raised disturbances, attacking our heavenly dynasty, destroying forts, burning the shops, and making war on the city. The anxiety on this account has entered into my very bones and marrow; and your united wrath, too, has been aroused. Now, I have received the Imperial commands "firmly to hold and resolutely to fight and maintain the war from the public



CAPTURE OF FRENCH FOLLY FORT.—TERMINATION OF THE ACTION, AND BLOWING-UP OF JUNKS.



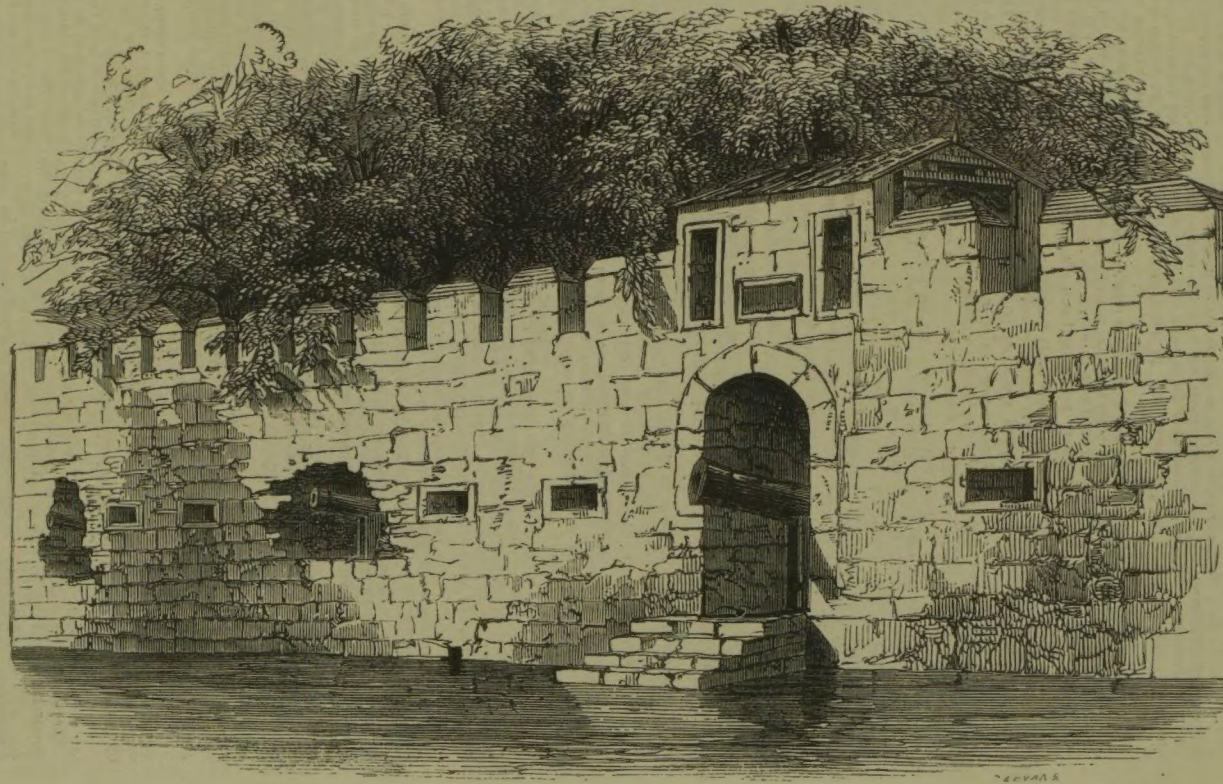


ENCOUNTER. NORTH WANTUNG. NANKIN. SOUTH AMINGHOY. HORNET. SOUTH WANTUNG. BARRACOUTA. CALCUTTA (FLAGSHIP). COROMANDEL.  
CAPTURE OF BOCCA TIGRIS FORTS BY THE ENGLISH SQUADRON.—THE ATTACK ON NORTH AND SOUTH WANTUNG.

treasury; to blockade the river and sea, and to sweep out every fragment." You must, in behalf of the empire, exert your strength as brave soldiers, in order that not a fragment of the foreign robbers may remain. In case there should be any speaking of peace, the speaker shall be dealt with according to martial law. Did I not love the people as children, the barbarian rebels certainly would deceive them. You must be faithful; and, with a pure heart, tremblingly obey.

The forts are said to be manned by junk-men, under the command of Shap'-ng-tsai's Lieutenant; and a gunner, a deserter from the *Salamander*, is reported to be with him. That seamen were being engaged for service by Chinese was certain. Many of the river pirates are said to be European in disguise. Respecting the proceedings of the British squadron the *China Mail* says:—

After the capture of the Bogue Forts, the *Calcutta* and *Nankin* remained behind, for the purpose of blowing them up—no easy job; and the fort at Ty-cock-tow having fired upon the *Hornet*, Captain Stewart took possession of it, after driving out the Chinese, and spiked its fifty-five guns. In the morning the steamers were annoyed by a number of long pull-away war-junks, which came out of the narrow creeks, fired, and retired. The boats chased them, but returned unsuccessful. The Sa-meen Fort also fired upon the steamers, and several shot reached as far down as opposite the factories, but without doing any damage. A body of artillery was sent to destroy the fort, and the party having been molested by some of the enemy's sharpshooters, the *Samson* sent a few shells among the houses, which dislodged them. One shell went right through the roof of Dr. Hobson's Hospital, and must have done much damage, as the building is known to have been filled with "Braves" at the time, and a hideous yell issued from it immediately after the explosion. The business was completed in the evening, when the trains were fired, and four mines which had been sunk exploded. During the night one of the *Nankin's* boats, astern of the *Barracouta*, was towed under water, and two poor fellows drowned. Captain Cowper, of the Royal Engineers, has been busily engaged in arrangements for the defence of the factories. Chains, it is said, are to be sent up in the *Barracouta*, intended to be stretched across the river as a defence against fire-rafts. The *Barracouta* will also take up four officers and 100 men of the 59th Regiment, to replace the Americans withdrawn, and to relieve the *Winchester's* crew, who are to return to Hong-Kong. Dutch Folly, in addition to the *Sybil's* 68-pounders, is armed with the *Samson's* 92-cwt. gun, and garrisoned by the *Sybil's* men, under Lieutenants Dent and Nares, Mr. Hudson (mate), and Messrs. Jackson, Brice, and De Beigh (midshipmen). French Folly is still in the hands of the Chinese, strongly manned and heavily armed. The *Calcutta* and *Nankin* are engaged in the destruction of the Bogue Forts; the *Samson* and *Comus* are at the Barrier in the Macao passage; the *Coromandel* off the lower Sa-meen Fort; the *Niger* and *Hornet* abreast of the factories, with two junks anchored ahead, a boom being carried from the junks to the shore, leaving a very narrow passage for the boats, which must bear a pass from the British Consulate, and have the British flag flying. The *Barracouta* leaves Hong-Kong to-night (November 20) or early to-morrow, with men and ammunition. Yesterday (November 19), while a cargo-boat was loading with gunpowder, &c., at the Ordnance Wharf, two lads strolled down with baskets, filled with chips of wood, with the intention, apparently, of emptying them into the sea, instead of which they suddenly set them on fire, and threw them into the boat; and the sentries were so astonished that they allowed them both to escape. The gunpowder being in tins, no damage was done; but the very act itself shows there is more daring in Chinese than foreigners are inclined to give them credit for.—P.S. We have just heard that replies from Yeh were received yesterday afternoon (Nov. 19) to despatches from Sir John Bowring and Dr. Parker, but their contents had



THE BREACHING BATTERY, DUTCH FOLLY FORT.

not transpired. A party of "Braves" made their appearance yesterday (Nov. 19) at the barricade near Acow's Hotel, beating gongs, waving flags, and shouting valiantly. The guard was turned out, but the enemy had retired, frightened, probably, at the sight of the *Winchester's* field-piece.

The Engravings we give this week represent some of the principal scenes of the bombardment of Canton. The principal attack on the French Folly Forts commenced on the 28th of October. In the night of the 27th eighteen men of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Rutton and a subaltern, went up to Canton in the *Lily*, and next morning took charge of the two 32-pounders placed in position the day before by the blue-jackets on the Dutch Folly. Eighty marines and small-arm men, with Captain Keith Stewart and Lieutenant Caster, also went up the same night in the *Coromandel*. The land force, too, was increased by forty-five men from the United States' ship *Levant*. Firing from the Dutch Folly (under the command of Captain Hall, of the *Calcutta*) commenced at about one o'clock on the 28th, at almost point-blank range, in order to breach the wall. The *Encounter*, meanwhile, fired shell in excellent style. The heights of Canton were covered with soldiers, and the housetops with men, fearless, apparently, of the shot. In the first quarter of an hour eighteen shots were fired from the Dutch Folly, and a steady fire, getting slower by degrees, was continued till dark; the *Encounter* also throwing in a shell about every quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. The result of the fire was that the Governor-General's house was set on fire about two p.m., and the fire continued all the afternoon, extending on both sides, but less towards the factories than down the river. The marines, about 100 strong, had been embarked to go down and hold the part of the city wall that the two guns were breaching through or over the Governor's house; but on the fire breaking out they were relanded, and the Folly continued a steady fire into the mass of smoke and flame in front. While this was going on the elders of the villages around circulated remonstrances on red paper round the factories.

The fire, which commenced on the afternoon of the 28th, continued throughout the night, and laid bare the south wall of the city for a distance of between two and three hundred yards—the hongs and houses destroyed being those valuable properties between the wall and the sea (Quamsee, Tunghing, and other Chincheu hongs). The *Encounter's* gun gave her first shot on the 29th, at about half-past seven, and was soon after followed by the guns in the Dutch Folly. The *Coromandel* went down for more of the *Nankin's* and *Calcutta's* men.

A little after seven on the morning of the 29th, Honqua, and a Mandarin with a blue button without feather, called on Consul Parkes and held a most animated conversation for nearly an hour. There appeared to be but little ceremony in the matter, as passers-by, attracted by the Consul's loud tones, could see him sitting uncovered. All that could be gleaned from Chinese bystanders was, "No can settee." The Admiral went into the Consulate during the interview. Honqua and his comrade, with four mandarin-capped attendants, took their departure as they came, in a small hong-boat at the garden steps.

A reference to Admiral Seymour's letter of the 30th October elucidates the result of this interview. The anonymous Mandarin of the foregoing paragraph was the prefect (so to call him) of Loo-choo-foo, who had been sent by the Governor-General Yeh to the British Consulate, to ascertain the extent of our demands. Consul Parkes delivered to him from Admiral Seymour this demand:—"That the foreign representatives at Canton



## THE LATE JOHN BRITTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

MR. JOHN BRITTON is no less remarkable for the number of works upon which he has been engaged as editor, than for the important services which he has rendered to medieval art. Although of the humblest origin, deficient in education, and without the leisure in his youth to carry on his studies, he overcame all these disadvantages by the unity and firmness of a strong will, determined to carry out its purpose.

One of the most remarkable points of his character was the adoption of so abstruse a subject as our national antiquities; and the judgment which led him to disregard the little minute articles of *virtu* which too frequently absorb the attention of the petty antiquary, and to concentrate his labours upon the edifices of the Gothic period—a grand and noble subject—as best developing the skill and taste of our forefathers.

The judgment, also, with which he adopted unhesitatingly a superior class of illustrations proves that he at once rose to the importance of his subject. Those who for a moment reflect upon the works of a Grose, a Pennant, and others, and cast their eyes upon the volumes edited by Britton, will see an advance in taste, intelligence, and true conception of art, which throws the former completely into the shade, and supersedes them. To effect this he had to create a school of draughtsmen and engravers; and this he did with consummate address; and it is only necessary to quote the names of some of the men whom he gathered around him and induced to co-operate in his works as draughtsmen:—Alexander, Bartlett, Ed. Blore, J. Carter, Cattermole, C. Fielding, J. Gandy, Mackenzie, Nash, Neil, Porden, Prout, J. A. Repton, Westall, W. Wilkins, C. Wild. In their drawings were avoided the loose, scratchy, and unmeaning lines of the draughtsmen of former antiquarian works, or the formal precision of the archaeologic, and he introduced a purity, a sentiment, and an accuracy that well conveyed the beauties of the originals.

He also created a school of engraving that gave a fullness, and depth, and pathos (if I may so say) to the Gothic details that they had hitherto never possessed. In fact, so truthful were the representations that proceeded from the burin of a Le Keux, a Lory, a Roffe, a Woolnoth, and others, that they have ever since formed the type for subsequent productions, both in this and foreign countries; and were worthily carried out in the illustration of other ecclesiastical edifices, as in the volumes upon Canterbury, Lincoln, and Westminster Abbey, by Woolnoth, Wild, and Neale.

It had hitherto been thought sufficient to satisfy the general reader with slight views of the antiquities of our country, but he with great shrewdness perceived that the public mind was prepared, and ready to appreciate and understand more scientific detail, even of a technical nature. He, therefore, added his elaborate plan, filled in with all the accompaniments of the groings, pavement, and other expressive minutiae, and completed the group of the cathedral by the addition of the cloisters, chapter-houses, and monastic buildings. He gave the section, showing the masterly system of the construction and combinations of the masses to produce the equipoise. He feared not to introduce geometrical elevations, heightened by all the effects of chiaroscuro and masterly touches of solemn sentiment; and these were further explained by brilliant portions of detail, delineated with a sparkling crisp handling that converted a dry individual part into an attractive portion of the whole. A few perspectives from well-chosen points, by the pencil of a Prout, a Westall, or a Bartlett, completed the series of impressive and attractive renderings, by which the volume became as acceptable in the drawing-room as it was in the library or study.

He possessed considerable fluency of words, but his style of writing was deficient in taste and refinement. But he judiciously availed himself of the pens of the clergy, or secured the aid of other men whose superior education and intelligence better qualified them for the task of preparing the text of his more important works. He, therefore, presents the very striking instance of a man who, with determined energy of purpose and acuteness of perception, undertook colossal works; unable to conceive with propriety the slightest design himself, he could appreciate what was accurate, beautiful, and chaste, in the various monuments that he illustrated; without any power of the pencil, he knew how to select and direct his draughtsmen and engravers, and to create a new school of exquisite illustration. Thus, in fact, to avail himself of the abilities of other men in order to realise the noble schemes which he himself had the genius (I may say) to feel, the daring enterprise to conceive, and the perseverance to complete under almost insuperable difficulties.

There was a certain generous sympathy with genius, and with the efforts of struggling talent, that was peculiarly pleasing in his character; and he never shrunk from the expression of his admiration for the talents and estimable qualities of others. Thus the dedication of his works was often influenced by other than interested motives; and vast numbers of his plates were inscribed to authors, architects, divines, statesmen, poets, painters, or sculptors—inspired less by personal feelings than a zealous appreciation of intellectual and moral qualities in those public-spirited men, to whom he bore the willing testimony of his unreserved respect.

Although pursuing a distinct class of antiquarian research, and differing essentially in his mental qualifications, yet Britton deserves to rank with those eminent archaeologists, Braun and Canina, whose loss we have so recently been called upon to deplore. In this triad the two latter represented the German and Italian schools—the learned investigators of the history, customs, mythology, and art of heathen or classic antiquity. John Britton fairly represents the English school, which devotes itself more immediately to Christian, or Medieval, art, and the illustration of our national antiquities, which he knew how to render so attractive as to command the sympathies and affections of his readers.

**THE IMPORTS OF WINES AND SPIRITS.**—A comparison has been prepared of the imports of wines and spirits in the year 1855, as published by the Board of Trade, with those of the year 1835, showing the results of an interval of twenty years. In 1835, according to this statement, the total importation of wine was 9,039,551 gallons, while that in 1855 was only 8,946,766—showing a decrease of 92,785 gallons. The total quantity of spirits imported in 1835 was 7,980,717 gallons, that in 1855 being 10,743,259—showing an increase of 2,762,542 gallons. The total amount of revenue paid on both wines and spirits was, in 1835, £4,738,881; and in 1855, £4,242,562—showing a decrease of £492,319. Thus, the total increase in the importation of wines and spirits, during this period, for the United Kingdom, scarcely exceeds fifteen per cent; while there is a large falling off in the revenue collected. The latter circumstance is accounted for partly by a reduction in the duty of 22s. 6d. to 15s. per gallon on brandy, and partly by the falling off in the importation of wines. The increase in the importation of spirits in the outports has been considerable, while that in the port of London has not been equal to ten per cent. The expense incurred in the collection and assessment of this branch of the revenue in the latter port has, however, it is said, increased more than 140 per cent since 1835; and a proposal is now alleged to have been made for a further addition to this outlay. In comparing the returns of the year 1855 with those of 1790, being an interval of 65 years, the extraordinary fact presents itself that there is a falling off of 1,440,249 gallons in the total quantities of wines and spirits entered for home consumption. In brandy alone the falling off—making due allowance for the difference of measurement—has been more than 400,000 gallons. Thus, while the importations of tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa, spices, fruits (such as currants, raisins, plums), and other necessities of life, have increased from 100 to 150 per cent, the consumption of foreign spirits has decreased very considerably.

**OFFICE-HUNTERS IN AMERICA.**—There is another class that is daily increasing in number who require attention—a party by far more formidable than the lobby-agent, but equally unprincipled and soulless. I mean the office-beggar or place-seeker. It is estimated that not less than five hundred of these patriots are already in this city, soliciting influence in their behalf. Many of the principals are represented by agents, who are paid in proportion to the number and weight of the names they obtain to their petitions. An agent from New York City, who has undertaken to get filled up a petition favouring the appointment of a notorious "hard" to the office of collector, is promised a hundred dollars for the name of Senator Douglas, legibly written. But this, it seems, he cannot obtain, as the Senator does not wish thus early to commit himself. He has, however, received his promise. Speaking of the value of signatures, while Judge Douglas's commands the highest price, that of Senator Cass has a value of only ten dollars, owing to the circumstance that the General not unfrequently, through forgetfulness, signs in favour of a half dozen or more for the same office. The value of the less conspicuous ranges from five dollars to a "private drink;" but, of course, this stockjobbing in the names of our eminent men is a "profound secret," with the parties operating. A "soft" of your city, who is in want of a surveyorship, a few days since applied to General Pierce for his influence with Mr. Buchanan; but the General politely declined the honour of interfering in any party applications for the benefit of parties interested. It is useless to shirk those agents when they get fairly on the track of their victim. If he is not to be got at in the streets, in Congress, or in the hotels, he will be dogged to his private rooms, and watched over, if he is in bed, for the first opening of his eyes. The number of New Yorkers here, who are collecting materials for an early onslaught upon Mr. Buchanan, are about ten to one to those from any other section of the Union, and fresh arrivals come in every day. The "hards" refuse a recognition of the "softs," whilst the latter claim to be the true Democrats. This state of things promises much trouble to Mr. Buchanan, which can only be avoided by rejecting the claims of the extremes of both factions. On a quire of paper before me I have the names of some two or three hundred candidates of your city who are anxious to serve their country under Mr. Buchanan.—*Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald.*

**THE SPANISH CORTES.**—The Cortes are convoked for the 1st of May next. The electoral law will be that of 1846. The Senate is to be composed of the same members as those who sat in the Senate of the year 1854. Those resolutions are published in the *Madrid Gazette*.

A letter from Parma, of the 8th inst., in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, announces that the Austrians are to quit the duchy in February.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has permitted a selection to be made from the works of mediæval art in the Royal collection at Windsor Castle, for the forthcoming exhibition at Manchester.

A bulletin in Tuesday's *Moniteur* announces that the Prince Imperial has been under the influence of slight cough and fever for two days.

We have reason to believe (says the *Globe*) that the Address in the Commons, in reply to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Sir John Ramsden.

Lord and Lady Palmerston are making considerable alterations at Cambridge-house for the forthcoming season.

A letter received in New York states that when Captain Hartstein visited her Majesty he was treated with marked distinction. After dinner the Queen went up to him, and said she wished to talk with him, and remained in familiar conversation for above an hour.

During the Emperor of Austria's stay at Milan an extra police force, consisting of 600 discharged soldiers, was enrolled.

It is asserted that the following Indian Royal personages may be expected in England:—Nawab Jeeut Mahul Begum, and Mirza Jumma Bukht, the Empress of Delhi, and one of the Royal Princes, who have claims on the British Government.

The King of Naples, on hearing of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, countermanded the ball which was to have been given at the Palace, ordered that the theatres should be closed for three days, and prescribed that expiatory prayers should be offered up.

Lord Palmerston has conferred upon Mr. Charles Swain, author of "The Mind," and other poems, a pension of £50 a year; at the same time expressing his regret that the fund at his disposal will not allow him to make a larger grant.

On the 1st of January all the persons connected with the diplomatic corps, in full dress, together with the members of the Cabinet, paid their respects to the President of the United States.

So many of the principal landowners have declined the invitation to become candidates for the vacancy in the representation of Dumfriesshire, that it has at last been resolved to offer the seat to Lord Henry Scott, a younger son of the Duke of Buccleuch.

The Grand Duke Michael arrived at Genoa on the 12th inst. He landed at Villefranche at two o'clock next morning and immediately came on to Nice, going at once to the residence of the Empress.

The paragraph which has gone the round of the press reporting the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, Roman Catholic Bishop of South-west, is entirely without foundation. The right rev. gentleman has not even been unwell.

The Countess of Huntingdon's Missionary Society intend to establish a mission to the Mahometans of Turkey and Syria. This movement is distinct from that of the Turkish Mission-Aid Society, which is formed more especially to assist American missionaries.

The investiture of a number of French officers with the Order of the Bath took place last Saturday night at the British Embassy, Paris. After the ceremony sixty persons sat down to dinner. Lord Cowley made a speech, and Prince Napoleon addressed the company in the most gratifying language.

The Hon. Wm. Le Poer Trench, R.E., left Garbally on Saturday, en route to Ceylon, where he will remain for two years. He will then proceed to the Mauritius and Hong-Kong—his aggregate sojourn to be seven years.

The *Patrie* says that the prelate who has the greatest chance of being elevated to the See of Paris is Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Tours. It adds that the question will be resolved without delay.

The birthday of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington was celebrated at Bradgate Hall, and at the various villages situate on his Lordship's estate in Leicestershire, on the 14th inst.

The second Court ball at Brussels, which took place on the 14th inst., is described as most brilliant. In consequence of her mourning, the Duchess de Brabant was not present. The King and the Princess Charlotte, followed by all the high personages of the Court, and the members of the diplomatic body, entered the ball-room at about nine o'clock. About 900 persons were present.

Mr. Wilson, the financial Secretary to the Treasury, has met with an accident which, though not alarming, will, it is feared, prevent his coming to town for the meeting of Parliament.

The King of Bavaria has, according to a letter from Munich, appointed Baron Charles de Rothschild Consul-General of Bavaria for the grand duchy of Hesse, the duchy of Nassau, and the free city of Frankfurt.

A matrimonial alliance is to take place between the Countess Hélène Kriemanssegge, daughter of his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, and the Lord Arthur Hay, second son of the Marquis of Tweeddale. The marriage will be solemnised early in February.

The estates of the late Lord Milford descend to the Rev. J. H. Gwyther, Vicar of Madeley, in the county of Salop, who, as stepbrother to the late Lord, is the next heir.

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, daughter of the Grand Duchess Helen, gave birth to a daughter at Königsberg on Saturday last.

Invitations have been issued for a grand ball, in the name of "Lieut.-General Sir Richard England, G.C.B., and the Officers of the Curragh Division," to 600 persons, besides those in camp, to meet his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the 22nd.

The last number of Cantu's "History of the Italians" has been stopped by the Austrian censor, on account of a passage relating to the history of Piedmont of the last century.

The *National* of Brussels publishes an address from M. Ledru Rollin, dated London, January 13, to the electors of France, in which the principle of abstaining from voting is vehemently condemned.

Lord Gough has purchased from the representatives of the late Mr. V. Knox the whole of the property bought by him in the Encumbered Estates Court from Lord Gort, which comprises most of the towers of Gort and the land connecting it with the extensive demesne of Lough-cooter.

The Commissioner of the King of Denmark at the Diet of Schleswig read at a late sitting a Ministerial message, announcing that no proposition relative to modifications in the Constitution will be brought forward in the course of the present Session.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the celebrated traveller, has arrived again in Cape Town from Holland, in the *Zalt Bonnel*, and intends proceeding to Madagascar, via Mauritius, in the *Governor Higginson*.

The Hanoverian Government has issued a decree enabling it to refuse a seat in the Chamber to ex-Ministers and pensioned employés, although elected by a constituency.

Count Buol, Baron von Bach, and Herr von Bruck, are with the Emperor of Austria at Milan.

Mr. Miall, M.P. for Rochdale, is to pay a visit to his constituents on Tuesday, the 27th instant, for the purpose of addressing them.

A private letter from Naples, of the 12th instant, mentions that fresh arrests have been made there, which were supposed to have connection with a secret society in correspondence with a Mazzinian club in Genoa and Turin. Pieces of money are also said to have been discovered, newly coined, and stamped with the effigy of Lucien I., King of the Two Sicilies.

The *New York Tribune* states that Guizot has married the Princess Lieven. They are both between sixty and seventy years of age.

Mr. Thackeray has agreed to deliver his series of lectures on the Four Georges in the Music-hall at the Royal Surrey Gardens, commencing next week.

Mdlle. Augustine Brohan, of the Théâtre Français, will in future write the *Chronique* of the *Figaro*, in the place of M. About, who has left the redaction.

Mr. H. Ker Seymour, M.P., gave a lecture on the "House of Commons," on Monday evening, at Glendford.

Letters from Milan state that Giuliani, the tenor, is producing a great sensation. The Milanese have crowded to the theatre to hear him before the arrival of the Emperor.

An evening concert was given in the Harrow Theatre in aid of the funds of the Harrow Literary and Scientific Institute on the 15th instant.

The result of the general election for the Second Hanoverian Chamber, so far as yet known, is that of eighteen electoral districts, ten have returned Opposition members.

The *Government Gazette* of Hong Kong contains an intimation of the arrival and entrance upon his duties of Mr. Henry Tudor Davies, the new Chief Magistrate of that colony.

Mdme. Rachel is still at Cairo. She has not yet, it seems, experienced any change in the state of her health.

should have the same access to the Chinese authorities as at the other ports." The prefect was, moreover, told, before leaving the Consulate, that the British Admiral, satisfied that he was right, had resolved to visit the Governor-General at his palace, and that if the gates were not opened to him he would enter "through the wall."

To the demand of the Admiral no answer was returned; but about eleven a.m. the Chinese opened fire on the British from the French Folly. The storming party shortly afterwards left the ships for the rendezvous on the Dutch Folly. The firing from French Folly had by this time ceased. One of the flagstuffs fronting the Yamun was knocked down by the Folly shot. The *Encounter* kept up a brisk shelling. Commander Bates and Master Johnson gallantly mounted the breach before the storming party landed, and, for a few minutes, stood a sharp fire of musketry, fortunately unscathed. Enough was seen on the reconnoitre to conclude the plan of attack; and at 2 15 p.m. the storming party, between 200 and 300, under Commodore Elliot—Captain the Hon. Keith Stewart leading the naval small-arm men—left the Folly. At 2 40 they mounted the breach, and kept up brisk volleys on the Chinese soldiery, who only returned it long enough to kill one of our marines and to wound six others. Commander Bates was the first to plant the British flag, quickly followed on to the wall by Captains Penrose and Boyle, and Lieutenants Burton, Henry, Swale, and Allnutt, with their marines. The city gate, about one hundred yards east of the breach, being opened sufficiently for one to pass, Admiral Seymour, attended by Captain Hall, of the *Calcutta*, entered at precisely 3.10 p.m. Shots from the Chinese were still pinging in dangerous proximity, when his Excellency ordered a field piece, mounted in the breach, to be directed on a huge mud wall fronting the Governor-General's Yamun. Commodore Elliot, however, appeared to think there was a shorter way of getting in than that, and proceeded to cut down a wood palisading on the side—through which, at 3.40 p.m., Admiral Seymour and suite proceeded on the approach to the Governor-General's reception-hall.

On arriving at this place three dead bodies were the only discoverable representatives of Chinese humanity; and Admiral Seymour, simply taking a turn round the apartments, returned to the breach and shortly after left for the Folly.

It being impossible to hold the walls without a much larger force, the stormers retired at a little before six—the rumour among the Chinese being that they were driven back. As the marines were retiring from the wall they were fired on from mounted gingalls—the effect being two killed on the spot and some half a dozen wounded.

The latest accounts from Canton state that French Folly Fort was again occupied by the Chinese, and that Sir M. Seymour was meditating the recapture of it.

For the sketches whence the accompanying illustrations have been engraved, we are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Alexander Rathay, of H.M.S. *Nankin*.

## NEW PLANTS AND FRUITS OF MESSRS. MARTIN.

WHATEVER jealousy we may have had of the extension of French dominion on the Mediterranean some years ago, there can be no doubt that the conquest of Algeria, and the gradual occupation of the districts behind, have been productive of a great accession of knowledge of the vegetable kingdom of Africa; and a visit to the establishment of Messrs. Martin, of Paris, at their temporary dépôt in New Bond-street, has acquainted us with several specimens of fruit which created astonishment; while the new plants from the Atlas region, as well as some from California, show the singular richness of the vegetable kingdom in those remote and hitherto little-explored mountain regions.

Louis Martin, born at Venosc, in the department of the Isère, was gardener to Prince Torlonia, the eminent banker of Rome; and, desiring to know more of the highland regions to which access had been procured by the activity and valour of his fellow-countrymen in Algeria, proceeded to Africa with other amateurs; and we have here some of the plants sent to Paris, as well as some others from California, and fruits from the south of France, which have created much admiration on the other side of the Channel, and which are here only beginning to be known to the general amateurs of this delightful pursuit.

Of the fruits in the catalogue we are most struck with the *Belle Inexagore*, from the nursery of M. Audibert, of Tarascon—a pear of extraordinary delicacy of flavour, weighing between two and three pounds; also the *Bergamotte d'Oisan* and *Bourré Martin*, of the same weight. The peach of Oran is of great size and small soft heart. The plums of Oran are also very fine; but it is admitted that in size and flavour they are beaten by the English plums of our best horticulturists. The cherries of Tlemecen, perfected in France (*Cerise Creole*), have bunches weighing 2 lb. The Avocatier, from California, has the taste of fresh butter, the large green fruit attaining the weight of no less than 6 lb. The Carambolier is of great beauty (*Averrhoa*), tasting like honey, and the fruit of a bright yellow. To which we may add the Pomme d'Acajou (*Anacardium*), or "heartless Mahogany Apple," the kernel being altogether outside, tasting like a delicate almond, and the fruit itself luscious. Perhaps none is more remarkable than the Strawberry of Morocco, from the spurs of the Atlas, a tree with a trunk, which produces a monster specimen of the usual strawberry, two pounds weight and five inches in diameter. It resembles the Ananas Muricata of California, but has a much more delicate taste.

From the same vast region of unexplored forests, defended by the feline beast of prey and the formidable serpent, we have the finest specimen of the gentian family we have seen. The Calypso Africana, of the most beautiful pyramidal construction, the cups of the most exquisite velvet-like tissue, and of a deep palpitating cerulean blue colour. We have also from the Atlas the *Lilium Lancifolium Aurantheum*, a lily that looks exactly like the skin of one of those panthers that guard this mainland Garden of the Hesperides. We have far from exhausted the catalogue of these novelties; but enough has been said to indicate the value of the plants which can be procured at this establishment.

**PROGRESS OF THE IRON MANUFACTURE.**—As the iron business of this State bears something of a fixed relative proportion to that of the entire country—being rather less than one half, and yet more than two-fifths of the whole—in the absence of specific data touching the progress of the business in our State we may form a loose conjecture on this point from what we know of the past history of its production in the United States. In the year 1810 the production of iron in the United States amounted to 50,000 tons, from which amount it slightly and gradually declined onward to 1820. Between that date and 1840 it increased through almost uniform gradations till it reached 325,000 tons. In this State, however, statistics show that but 100,000 tons were made in that year, although in 1842 the production amounted to 190,000. Throughout the whole country the two years 1840 and 1841 witnessed a decline of nearly 100,000 tons, when the production began to rise rapidly and steadily till it reached 800,000 tons in 1847 and 1848. In consequence of the pecuniary revulsions and disquietudes of that period the domestic manufacture of iron fell by gradual stages to 500,000 tons in 1853; from which epoch it has again risen at a uniform and rapid rate, till in 1855, as we have seen, it amounted to 1,000,000 tons. In 1847 the production in our State was 389,350 tons; but it sunk, in 1849, to 253,370 tons. In 1854 it had increased to 424,234 tons, with 201,963 tons of finished iron. The present year, which is just closing, will show an increase over the production of 1855. In these ironworks of our State more than thirty millions of money are invested; and more than 40,000 men and boys are employed in the two branches of the business—the making and the finishing—who represent, it is supposed, a population of nearly 200,000 souls, and a very considerable fraction of the whole population.—*North American.*

**A BELGIAN SHAVE.**—It is affirmed, says a Brussels correspondent, that Count Vilain XIV., Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited Lord Howard on Saturday; and, in the most courteous and becoming terms, expressed his surprise and regret at that portion of Sir R. Peel's address which affected this country and its Envoy at Moscow; and further begged leave to state that this language, coming from a member of the British Government, in conjunction with Lord Derby's earlier sarcasms on the Belgian army, was highly calculated to produce unpleasant irritation, and prejudice cordial and most desirable relations between the two countries. Count Vilain is also reported to have requested the British Envoy to communicate his observations semi-officially to Lord Clarendon, whilst he stated that he had written in the same sense to M. Van de Weyer at London. To this Lord Howard de Walden is said to have rejoined that he fully participated in the Belgian Minister's regrets that the tenor of Sir Robert's speech should have been such as to offend this country, individually or collectively; that public opinion in England had spoken out freely on the subject, as testified by the severe criticisms of the British press; and that his Lordship would not fail to meet the Count's request by communicating his observations semi-officially to the British Foreign-office.







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